

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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MARSHAL OGARKOV CRITICIZES U.S. ARMS POLICY

LD160918 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jul, TASS--"The situation in the world is still intricate, the policy of imperialism, first and foremost, the United States, creates a threat to a reversal from detente to a revival of the 'cold war'", says Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy defence minister of the USSR. Writing in KOMMUNIST, the magazine of the CPSU Central Committee, he says that the "present leadership of the United States is frustrating treaties signed with the Soviet Union and also the talks on the limitation and reductions of arms..."

"It is becoming obvious that the United States seeks to demolish everything achieved earlier and to frustrate everything planned for the limitation and reduction of arms and thus to pave the way for an unchecked arms race."

"The United States openly aims at attaining military superiority over the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. The United States seeks to tilt in its favour the present approximate military balance which, we note, has more than once been acknowledged and is acknowledged by American officials..."

"Military preparations are being stepped up not only by the United States but also by the NATO bloc as a whole."

"The United States has elevated intervention in the domestic affairs of sovereign states and active struggle against national liberation movements to the rank of state policy," Nikolay Ogarkov goes on to say. "The tentacles of American imperialism extend to all regions of the world. Provocations and subversion are staged, above all, against socialist and developing countries and national-liberation movements. Existing military springboards and bases are being enlarged and new ones are being set up. All these actions are governed by the Pentagon's so-called 'new military strategy'".

"The various actions and subversion, now staged by the imperialists against the USSR and other countries of the socialist community and against the progressive forces of the world are concerted, wrapped up in a single thought and aimed at the gradual consistent weakening and subversion of socialism as a system, and as a result, the establishment of world domination by American imperialism."

"The Leninist foreign policy of peace," Marshal Ogarkov emphasises, "fully accords also with Soviet military doctrine, the scientifically-substantiated system of views on the essence and nature of war, which can be imposed by imperialism, on the preparation of the country and its Armed Forces for repelling a possible aggression." "Our strategic doctrine," Leonid Brezhnev said, "is strictly defensive." At the same time it envisages, should an aggressor attack the USSR or its allies, vigorous actions by the Soviet Armed Forces, which know how to conduct not only defensive but also up-to-date offensive operations on the ground, in the air and on the seas.

"Another world war, should the aggressive forces of imperialism succeed in unleashing it, would become a decisive clash between two antagonistic social systems. It would spread to all continents of the world and would be waged by coalitions of armed forces with the most decisive targets, with the use of all means of armed struggle. Many hundreds of millions of people would be drawn into it."

HAIG PRINCIPLES ON ARMS CONTROL SOLUTION 'ABSURD'

LD171052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Correspondent (Yevgeniy Petko) report from New York]

[Excerpts] Of late, hardly any speeches by leading figures of the administration take place without mass public demonstrations against the American leadership's policy.

A group of demonstrators with antiwar leaflets even managed to get into the [words indistinct] where Secretary of State Haig was speaking to members of the American Foreign Policy Association.

The secretary of state's speech was publicized in advance in the press as the administration's reply to criticism of it, which has sharpened acutely recently over the absence of a considered foreign policy, the re-emergence of a military mood and unwillingness to begin talks with the Soviet Union on disarmament issues.

In his speech, the U.S. secretary of state put forward a collection of absurd principles to approaching the solution of the arms control issue, among them the condition that arms control must complement military programs, that is, the United States reserves the right to continue to arm, to install weapons in West Europe, but that talks do not relate directly to this.

ARBATOV URGES CONSTRUCTIVE SOVIET-U.S. DIALOGUE

LD161126 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Interview with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Institute; first unidentified announcer reads Arbatov's answers and introductory statement in second paragraph, second unidentified announcer reads questions; date and place of original interview not given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Presenter] The Soviet Union has always been urging the West for negotiations on disarmament. Suffice it to mention President Breznev's proposals made during his meeting with Willy Brandt, the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of the world and the proposals made by the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. More about these proposals from Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute for United States and Canadian Studies.

[First announcer] The new Soviet peace initiatives are of crucial importance now that the arms race is going on, on such a scale that the very existence of mankind is jeopardized. New types of arms of mass destruction such as cruise missiles have appeared and they are about to be deployed. The quantitative and qualitative growth of nuclear armaments increases the danger of an unauthorized conflict and lowers the nuclear threshold. The growing number of nations having a nuclear strike capacity also poses a serious threat. Scientists estimated that by the turn of the century 100 countries will be able to develop nuclear arms on their own. A nuclear conflict in any part of the world can result in a global conflagration. In the circumstances the attempts to brush the Soviet initiatives aside or use them as a political game are unacceptable.

The destiny of the world hinges on the Western response to the Soviet initiatives.

[Second announcer] What's your opinion of the policies of the new U.S. administration in this connection?

[First announcer] Well, the policy of the new U.S. administration is hardly a surprise. This policy has been planned in advance and it boils down to abandoning relaxation of tension, arms control talks and cooperation. Washington banks on building up tension in Soviet-American relations and gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union so as to deal with it from a position of strength. American leaders are clearly finding it difficult to reconcile themselves with the loss of a leading position in the world. This kind of nostalgia motivates their policies aimed at regaining military superiority, spurred on by chauvinistic feelings arising from Washington's political failures in Vietnam, Iran and elsewhere.

[Second announcer] The Western press has been wondering why Washington's tough line has failed to prompt the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party to adopt a tough line of its own.

[First announcer] Well, the answer to this question is that someone has to be reasonable in this day and age.

The advocates of cold war made a tense international atmosphere because only in such an atmosphere can they go on unbridling military spending, cutting public spending and exerting pressure on their allies. They also need to represent the Soviet Union as the source of international tensions to justify their action. But this country will not be provoked. That is why the Soviet peace program has caused such a confusion among those who like to dwell at length on what's termed Soviet expansionism, or a Soviet threat.

[Second announcer] What do you say about the American idea that the improvement of Soviet-American relations should be made dependent on the solution of other problems?

[First announcer] The very idea to make the solution of one problem dependent on the solution of another is wrong. If the easing of international tension had been made dependent on other problems, no positive results would have been reached. Shortly before the Soviet-American summit in 1972, which ended in the signing of the SALT I treaty, the United States started bombing Hanoi and mining the port of Haiphong. The Soviet Union decided not to tie these two issues together on the assumption that the summit meeting itself would bring positive results. It was not an easy decision to take but it was a necessary and reasonable decision.

[Second announcer] And what is needed now?

[First announcer] A constructive dialogue. Ensuring peace is no easy task. The new Soviet peace initiatives are the beginning of a long and difficult path toward the easing of international tension. They are in fact an invitation to a constructive dialogue.

SCIENTIST ON CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES IN EUROPE

AU161400 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 28 1981 p 5

[Article by Dr G.M. Sturua, scientific staffworker at the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute: "What Would Happen if the Extent and Scope of Application of Confidence-Building Measures in Europe Were Mutually Expanded?"]

[Text] The tools employed by the mass media of Western states in order to falsify the character and significance of the area of confidence-building measures in Europe in accordance with the terminology ordered by NATO centers, but primarily in order to denigrate the far-reaching concessions of the USSR concerning this problem, extend from alleged ignorance to malicious fabrications, from deliberate misunderstandings to gross lies. NATO's massive falsification and slander campaign is part and parcel of a deception maneuver by means of which the NATO states want to divert attention from their own activities against a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. At the same time the intention is hidden behind all this to achieve with all means possible a shift of the approximate military equilibrium in NATO's favor.

Broaching Western viewpoints the USSR, according to the statements of L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Congress, declared its readiness, in the interest of progress on the road to military detente, to extend the previous limits of the area of application by more than 2,000 kilometers to the Urals, if in turn the Western states are ready to undertake corresponding steps. Those Western politicians and military men who gambled on the fact that the USSR would not consent to an expansion of the area of application were shocked. First, they strove to ignore the Soviet initiative and then they launched that massive slander campaign which is intended to divert attention from the fact that it is NATO that blocks an expansion of the confidence-building measures.

What is the value of the extent and scope of application of confidence-building measures in Europe in the struggle for military detente and disarmament? What possibilities for securing peace could spring from the USSR proposals for extending the extent and scope of application of the confidence-building measures on the basis of reciprocity?

It is easier to find an answer to these and other connected questions if one first realizes how an agreement on such measures came about and what these measures implied.

A New Moment of International Relations

In a certain manner the seventies have become a history-making decade of the 20th century. In those years there was the beginning of a turn in international relations from the cold war to cooperation and good neighborliness between states with different social systems. The possibility arose of embarking on a dialogue about how a war can be prevented. It was from the intensive search for ways and means of solving this decisive problem that a new phenomenon--confidence-building measures--developed in the practice of international relations during the past decade.

In essence such measures should reduce the danger of the outbreak of an armed conflict because military activities give rise to apprehensions, are misunderstood or misinterpreted, particularly if other states do not have clear and timely information about the nature of these activities. After all, it is not just one action or another of a state than can destabilize the strategic situation but also, for example, an incorrect interpretation of these activities by other states. In particular, unexpected large maneuvers or troop transfers could trigger-off justified fears because it is difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between such activities and the preparations for an attack.

In order to make the situation on the European Continent more transparent and stable, the 35 states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe have voluntarily agreed upon:

--Announcing military maneuvers of land forces with an overall strength of more than 25,000 men, in which these are participating independently or possibly combined with formations of air or naval forces. It was agreed upon for participating states whose territory extends beyond Europe (this includes among others the USSR and Turkey) that preliminary announcements must only be given of those maneuvers that take place in an area of 250 kilometers from that part of their border located opposite that of another European participating state or which they share with such a state.

--The announcement should be made 21 or more days in advance or as soon as possible before the start of the maneuver. The announcement shall comprise the name of the maneuver if there is any, its general objective and the participating states, the type or types and numerical strength of the participating armed forces and its area and estimated duration.

--Observers will be invited to participate in military maneuvers in the spirit of mutuality and good will.

--Major military movements may be previously announced at one's own discretion.

The Arms Race Wrecks Confidence Building

The complex of confidence-building measures, legally regulated in the conference Final Act, is of positive significance. At the same time, however, one must not forget that these measures are no panacea against the danger of war. If confidence among states is to be substantially strengthened the arms race must be stopped.

The socialist countries proceed from this position. This is embodied in the constructive attitude they have adopted throughout the entire negotiations on the mutual reduction in armed forces and arms in central Europe.

Even though the socialist countries' compromise proposals take into consideration essential elements of the Western side's concepts no positive answer has yet been received from the West that would have yielded results in the thus far abortive disarmament negotiations.

To overcome the deadlock the Soviet Union had unilaterally withdrawn 20,000 military personnel, 1,000 tanks and a certain quantity of other military technical equipment from the GDR by the summer of 1980. This action took place as a voluntary advance concession; it had not become necessary by any official or unofficial international agreement. In its essence it incontestably constitutes a step to enhancing the confidence among the opposing military groupings, NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

But to all appearances the Western states participating in the Vienna negotiations are still unwilling to implement in practice the ultimate end of the negotiations--a reduction in the military ceilings in Europe. At the same time a long-term program for stepped-up armament up to 1993 was adopted at the NATO Council session in May 1978. The NATO countries massively oppose a mutual "freezing" of the troop strengths in central Europe, for example, for the duration of the Vienna negotiations. This would virtually also be a sort of confidence-building measure. They even intend to reinforce their armed forces in that area. The United States, for example, has enlarged its troop contingent stationed in the FRG by 31,000 men since the beginning of the Vienna negotiations.

Unquestionably Constructive Stance of the USSR

The USSR unswervingly pursues its course to detente. At the end of the seventies it undertook new initiatives to widen the range of confidence-building measures. In his Berlin speech on 6 October 1979 L.I. Brezhnev proposed, on the basis of reciprocity, that: major military maneuvers be announced not 21 days but a longer period in advance; maneuvers involving not just 25,000 men but even 20,000 men be announced; troop exercises that involve 40,000 to 50,000 participants not be held; major exercises of air or naval forces be announced; and that troop movements involving more than 20,000 men be announced. An obvious advantage of these USSR proposals is that they supplement the complex of confidence-building measures contained in the CSCE Final Act. Thus pertinent information would be supplied, for example, about maneuvers of all three branches of the armed forces.

It is well known that every year NATO organizes numerous major exercises of the air force (1980, for example, the "Elder Forest" and "Tactical Air Meet" exercises) as well as exercises of the naval forces (in the same year the "Team Work" exercise with 170 vessels and 400 planes and the "Open Gate" with 70 vessels and 150 airplanes.) NATO's air and naval forces are equipped with nuclear arms carriers, for example, with land and sea-based air forces whose range of action enables them to destroy targets deep inside [enemy] territory with nuclear weapons having an explosive power ranging from a few kilotons to more than one megaton.

An important confidence-building measure would be the renunciation of military exercises with more than 40,000 to 50,000 participants. NATO regularly holds maneuvers of that size, for example the "Spearpoint" exercise which took place on FRG territory near the GDR border in September 1980. During this maneuver more than 100,000 men, more than 850 tanks, 2,800 tracked vehicles and some 350 helicopters were engaged. Such maneuver of a strategic nature can only do harm to the mutual confidence of the European states.

Inalienable Principle of Equal Security

In early August 1981 the Soviet Union stated its readiness to expand not only the range of confidence-building measures but to also extend the geographic area of their application and to extend them to the entire European part of the USSR, provided that the Western states also correspondingly expand the area of confidence-building measures. The Soviet Union strictly adheres to the position that all measures in this field must be mutually balanced and that they must be based on the principle of equality and equal security.

The West has welcomed the first part of the Soviet proposal, but now the United States and other NATO states do not display any readiness to expand the area of confidence-building measures on the Western side. Thus an effort is being made to obtain a unilateral military advantage.

If the West does not yet believe it is able to show this readiness at the Madrid conference of the representatives of the 35 CSCE participant states, there would also be--in keeping with a compromise proposal by L.I. Brezhnev--a chance to do so at a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The task of holding such a conference is now particularly topical since the ruling quarters of the NATO countries, particularly the United States, have embarked on a course toward exacerbating international tension and to thwarting whatever was achieved during the time of detente. In the first stage the conference could focus its attention on discussing the various opinions about confidence-building measures that supplement the already valid ones and could coordinate them. In the second stage the conference should seriously deal with limiting military activities and with reducing armed forces and armaments. This basic orientation of holding the conference in two stages--something which the socialist countries actively endorse--proceeds from the fact that confidence-building measures and disarmament are inseparably linked.

Only then will it be possible to effectively prevent armed conflicts--and this is the objective of the USSR proposals for a mutually agreed extension of the scope and area of application of the confidence-building measures--if there exists the intention at the same time to also reduce the level and the density of the military confrontation. If the West would also act in conformity with all this the chances of preventing war on the European Continent once and for all would increase.

U.S., SOVIET STANDS ON NUCLEAR-FREE NORTH COMPARED

LD161758 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 16 Jul 81

[TASS commentator Yuriy Deshkov: "Washington Against Denuclearized Zone"]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jul, TASS--The U.S.A. considers the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe to be unacceptable. This was noted on Wednesday by Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund, who returned from Washington, where he had held talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Addressing a press conference, the Norwegian minister said that the American side does not agree with the idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone, as it will allegedly "complicate talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe."

The reference to talks is only a distracting propaganda manoeuvre, as Washington persistently evades and protracts their opening under all sorts of far-fetched pretexts. It is apt to ask in what way could the creation of a denuclearized zone in the north of Europe hamper talks?

But, as a matter of fact, as is seen from the facts, the USA is disregarding this important proposal for quite different reasons--above all because it is in conflict with the strategic designs of the U.S. military, who are out to turn northern Europe into their nuclear base. In implementing these designs the Pentagon has forced on Norway an agreement on the stockpiling of U.S. heavy weapons, uses Norwegian bases for its aircraft and ships, which can carry nuclear weapons.

As is known the proposal on the creation of a nuclear-free zone, which was for the first time put forward by President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen of Finland, has the aim of diverting the threat of a nuclear holocaust from the peoples of northern Europe. It is precisely why it has now millions of enthusiastic supporters in Scandinavia and Finland. The Soviet Union supports this idea regarding it to be an important factor of ensuring peace in the north of the continent. This was once again stated by Leonid Brezhnev in his answers to questions of a correspondent of the Finnish newspaper SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI. He said that the Soviet Union is ready to commit itself not to use nuclear weapons against the countries of the region which repudiate the production, acquisition and deployment of that weapon in their territory. Leonid Brezhnev went on to say that the Soviet Union does not exclude the opportunity to examine this issue and some other measures with reference to the Soviet Union's territory adjoining the nuclear-free zone.

The security of the peoples of northern Europe would be ensured if such guarantees were also given by the NATO nuclear powers, above all the U.S.A., but as Alexander Haig's statement shows Washington has decided to disregard crudely the interests and aspirations of the peoples of northern Europe.

The Norwegian government circles are known to have welcomed the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone. This is seen, for example, from the speech at the recent session of the Nordic Council in Copenhagen by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, who stressed that her government will work on the implementation of the proposal on the nuclear-free zone. Statements in the same spirit were made also by other heads of governments of Nordic countries.

Presently the U.S.A. is crudely pressuring the countries of northern Europe, and, in particular, Norway trying to make them renounce the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone. The implementation of this idea does not suit the American generals, who are trying to bring their military bases closer to the borders of the socialist countries and start preparations for a nuclear war in that region.

ACCIDENTAL U.S. MISSILE LAUNCH IN CARIBBEAN NOTED

LD161206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] According to UPI, the accidental launch of a Harpoon missile from the U.S. missile destroyer Coontz could have ended in tragedy. The missile, carrying a nonnuclear warhead, failed only by fortunate chance to strike the densely populated island of Santa Cruz, in the Virgin Islands, not far from the Caribbean island of Puerto Rico. The destroyer Coontz is among vessels presently taking part in naval maneuvers in the region. In other words, there is no guarantee that accidental missile launches, including those carrying nuclear warheads, will not be repeated.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE IN AFGHANISTAN CLAIMED

LD161930 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 16 Jul 81

[TASS Commentator Boris Shabayev: "Washington's Smokescreen"]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jul TASS--There are truly no limits to the cynicism of the patent liars who, in the teeth of facts, continue treading the beaten path of concoctions and allege that Soviet troops use chemical weapons in Afghanistan. There is no need to give the lie to these absurd tales anew. However, it seems worthwhile to recall certain hard facts throwing light on the real situation behind this unseemly anti-Soviet slander.

...During the "dirty war" of American imperialism against the Vietnamese people, chemical weapons, including the deadly defoliant "Agent Orange", were used extensively by the U.S. forces: 3 kilograms of chemical agents were dropped per head of the population of that long-suffering and heroic country. Over 3,500 Vietnamese, for the most part women, children and the elderly, died from these agents.

...Having unleashed an undeclared war against the Afghan people, the Pentagon again resorted to the "tried and tested means" and supplied its "charges", the Afghan bandit rabble, with chemical weapons. Grenades filled with nerve gas and carrying the brand "Made in the U.S.A.", which were used by mercenaries and terrorists infiltrated into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, were displayed in Kabul for everyone to see.

...When classes were in progress at the women's school "Suraya" in Kabul, the smell of ripe apples all of a sudden filled the air. A few moments later students began dropping unconscious. Hundreds of girls poisoned by gas only remained alive thanks to urgent medical aid. Later on fragments of grenades with the familiar brand "Made in the U.S.A." were found at the walls of the school.

...Reports are coming in from Washington about the allocation of 20 million dollars for building a chemical agents plant in Arkansas. It will produce artillery shells with "binary" gas, a very potent chemical agent. The total allocations for the production and improvement of chemical weapons in the U.S. in the forthcoming decade have been fixed at no less than 3,000 million dollars.

These are hard facts. As for the strident cries about "Soviet chemical weapons in Afghanistan", they are nothing but a poisonous smokescreen with which Washington tries in vain to conceal its own sinister plans.

U.S. 'PRESSURE' OBSTRUCTING MBFR AGREEMENT

LD161800 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Another round of talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe is ending in Vienna. More on this by Igor Penchenko.

Unfortunately this round has also failed to move ahead the talks on this pressing issue. The reason lies in the West's striving to gain one-sided military advantages which would upset the agreed-upon principle of no detriment to the security of both sides. There is another explanation for the non-constructive stance taken by the West at the Vienna talks. It becomes increasingly more obvious that under Washington's pressure the NATO countries show no desire to reach an agreement. They need neither arms nor troop reductions and this metamorphoses is not surprising considering that of late the United States and a number of its NATO allies have embarked on the road of confrontation and arms buildup.

Speaking on Tuesday before the U.S. Foreign Policy Association Secretary of State Alexander Haig said control over armaments must serve as a supplement to military programs. The United States, he said, will seek such agreements that would make the world a safer place to live in by means of strengthening the mechanism of deterrent. In other words, the buildup of nuclear armaments. This is what the United States and its allies are engaged in now. A plan for re-equipping NATO is being implemented in Western Europe and the program for rearming the United States is under way on the other side of the Atlantic. This involves the production of new types and systems of nuclear weapons and the development of chemical, neutron, laser and other means of mass destruction.

The Soviet Union views the arms race, particularly in the nuclear sphere, as senseless and dangerous to peace. Already now mankind sits on a powder keg which harbours in terms of TNT up to ten tons of explosives per every human being and what will happen next? The very nature of sophisticated weaponry is such that should it be used the future of all mankind would be at stake. The Soviet president, Brezhnev, has said that there is only one alternative to this state of affairs: to do all we can to stop those who favour unlimited armament and to do so now, at once.

The Soviet peace program for the 1980's, approved by the recent party congress in Moscow, offers concrete measures in this respect. The measures concern both nuclear and conventional weapons, as well as naval, air and ground forces. The Soviet Union is willing to immediately begin talks on reducing and limiting any types of weapons, as well as to start negotiations that would result in preventing another round of the nuclear arms race. The Soviet Union stands for agreement that would make the world a safer place to live in by means of disarmament.

HAIG HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON OTTAWA SUMMIT

LD170906 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 17 Jul 81

[TASS correspondent Boris Ivanov]

[Text] Washington, 17 Jul, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig held on Thursday a press-conference which was devoted practically in its totality to the meeting of the leaders of seven leading capitalist states, which opens in Ottawa on July 20.

Among other things, the state secretary pointed out that an important amount of time at the meeting will be given to discussing the question of "East-West relations". The secretary of state stressed that in this connection the U.S. administration had made a proposal to include in the meeting's agenda "broad discussions" aimed at bringing the economic relations of Western countries with the Soviet Union "into line with our political and security objectives".

Such a statement testifies to the intention on the part of official Washington to pressure its West European allies into pursuing a "tougher policy" vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and other socialist states. As is known, of late a number of West European states have seen a growing anti-American sentiment caused by the course of the White House of resuscitating the cold war, by its rabid anti-Sovietism in foreign policy and by its intention to turn the European Continent into a testing ground for the American nuclear missiles. This state of affairs irks Washington which is going to use the Ottawa meeting in order to try, with reliance on its anti-Soviet stance and in the name of the so-called "Atlantic solidarity", to force the West Europeans to relinquish the policy of detente.

Referring to the problem of arms control, Haig was forced to admit that the U.S. allies were "seriously concerned" both over the "course of the administration in relations with the East" and with the tempo adopted by the White House in its approach to talks with the Soviet Union on arms limitation. Haig went out of his way to defend the administration's position on this issue and tried to make it more attractive to the West Europeans, admitting that the Soviet-American negotiations in the field of nuclear arms limitations in Europe already begin somewhere in November of this year.

The state secretary also reaffirmed that the meeting in Ottawa would discuss U.S. relations with China. He said that the U.S. side would, among other things, inform the West Europeans on the outcome of his recent visit to China. That trip and Washington's decision to sell weapons to China have profoundly disturbed U.S. allies who think that such actions on the part of the White House upset the current alignment of forces in the world and exacerbate international tensions.

Haig said that the meeting's participants also planned to discuss some of the other topical international problems, including the situations in the Middle East, in Central America and as well as in Africa.

According to the secretary of state, the Ottawa meeting will give much attention to the economic problems now facing the developed capitalist countries.

It is known that the West European countries intend during the discussions in Ottawa to focus mainly on criticizing the aggressive economic and financial policy of Washington, which exacerbates their present difficulties. However, it was clear from Haig's statements that the White House does not intend to change its protectionist course and will not agree to revise its foreign economic policy.

It was also clear from Haig's words that the administration was taking quite a pessimistic view of the potential results of the upcoming meeting, and did not hope that the problems on the meeting's agenda would be resolved. Thus, Haig said that the United States was not taking to Canada any big proposals and openly warned that it was not worthwhile to expect any "major agreements" from the Ottawa meeting.

REAGAN CONTINUES TO SUPPORT CIA DIRECTOR CASEY

LD161754 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Washington, 16 Jul (TASS)--U.S. President Reagan has hurried to take under his wing William Casey, CIA director, who, as the U.S. press reports, was involved in under-hand financial machinations. White House Spokesman Speakes stated at a press conference that despite this, Casey continues to enjoy Reagan's "total trust," and the latter does not intend to ask for his resignation. The CIA director, said the White House spokesman, "is getting on fine with his work" and is an experienced man in the intelligence field. The fresh scandal in Washington shows once again the depth of moral corruption of the men at the top in the United States for whom corruption and swindling have become a "way of life." It confirms the correctness of one penetrating U.S. journalist, who recently made the bitter remark: "You could put any U.S. politician in jail--all you have to do is dig deep enough."

It is also worthy of note that this time it is the very highest leadership of the CIA, a department that has thoroughly stained its reputation and which official Washington is trying to rescue, with the aim of further stepping up subversive and espionage activities abroad, that has been caught in the act.

U.S. DECISION ON F-16 PLANES TO ISRAEL NOTED

LD162123 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Washington, 16 Jul, TASS--The United States has taken the decision to give Israel an additional 10 up-to-date F-16 fighter-bombers. This decision has been reported today by the newspaper Washington STAR, which quoted "a well-informed source in the government." Planes of this type were used by Israel in its recent pirate raid on Iraq. The decision of the administration is another proof of the hypocritical character of Washington's "denunciation" of Tel Aviv's act of piracy. The administration's "displeasure" was merely a diversionary ploy intended to mislead the public and to cover up the continued unreserved support given to Israel by the U.S. It is this support that encourages Tel Aviv to attempt new aggressive actions against the Arab states.

HOLDRIDGE REMARKS ON TIES WITH PRC VIEWED

LD171020 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 17 Jul 81

[TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov]

[Text] Washington, 17 Jul, TASS--The military-political alliance between the United States and China, the basis of which is the desire to dictate their will to the peoples of Asia and the whole world is at the same time directed against the socialist and developing countries. This is obvious from the statement made at the International Relations Committee of the House of Representatives by the U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, John Holdridge. He said that China supported the global and regional efforts of the United States aimed at strengthening U.S. military positions and allied structures. He noted that China was not an adversary of the United States but a friendly nation with which the U.S. had important common strategic interests. He stressed that the United States and China were not competing with each other, on the contrary, their policies were mutually supplementary. John Holdridge underlined that the United States would like to establish viable long-term relations with Beijing. In this connection he listed the measures already taken by the new Washington administration in order to strengthen relations with China, including in the military field. They include the easing of controls over the export of so-called dual purpose equipment to China, that is the equipment that can be used both for peaceful and military purposes, as well as the decision to sell U.S.-manufactured weapons to China and to expand trade, economic and other relations. A weak China incapable of modernisation or a China which would turn in despair from the policy of cooperation with the West, would only serve the interests of U.S. adversaries, John Holdridge said.

As to the decision to sell weapons to China, the U.S. assistant secretary of state said that the Reagan administration had taken the decision, animated by the desire to end earlier discrimination against China which was no longer compatible with the strategic relations between Washington and Beijing. According to John Holdridge, an end to such "discrimination" would allow China to buy from U.S. commercial sources any articles on the list of military reserves of the United States, including weapons. Exactly the same was true of "all U.S. friends" in the Middle East, Latin America, Africa and Asia. He obviously meant Israel, the As-Sadat regime, the Salvadoran junta, Chile, South Africa, the Pakistani regime, etc. Washington maintains relations described as strategic cooperation by John Holdridge with all of them, China among them. In his words, the United States is going to develop such cooperation without prejudicing its continuing unofficial relations with Taiwan. Washington is known to have promised to supply it with additional armaments, including modern "FX" fighter-bombers.

U.S.-PAKISTANI TIES SEEN AS THREAT TO DRA, INDIA

PM160930 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Why Pakistan Is Being Armed"]

[Text] Washington, 12 Jul--A Pakistani military delegation headed by Defense Ministry General Secretary M. Rahim Khan has arrived in the U.S. capital. In the course of talks which are to last 13-16 July there will be a discussion of the deliveries of American weapons and military hardware to Pakistan within the context of the recently-concluded deal for military and economic "aid" to Islamabad amounting to \$3 billion over the next 5 years. In the first place the program of American military aid to Pakistan envisages supplying the country with modern F-16 fighter-bombers. The visit by a military delegation of Ziaul Haq's regime is the latest link in the development of the U.S. militarist cooperation with Pakistan, which since the fall of the shah's regime in Iran, Washington has been seeking to turn into its own policemen, into a springboard for the implementation of American strategic intentions in South and southwest Asia, into a base for continued aggression against Afghanistan and into an outpost of militarism threatening India's national security.

Washington also attaches special significance to the Ziaul Haq regime because of the criminal role it plays in the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. The counterrevolutionary gangs entrenched in Pakistan, which call themselves "Afghan refugees," undergo intensive military training there, are supplied with American-, Chinese- and Egyptian-made weapons and are sent into Afghanistan to organize terror against the DRA's peaceful civilian population and to fight against the country's legitimate government. On the eve of the Pakistani military delegation's visit to America, the State Department announced a U.S. decision to give these bandits additional "aid" running into tens of millions of dollars.

Washington's military-political alliance with Pakistan is also directed against other sovereign states neighboring that country. As the press points out, the U.S. administration is seeking to intimidate India by giving modern American arms to Pakistan. The United States is perfectly well-aware that the new American weapons supplied to Pakistan will be used against India. American weapons supplied to Islamabad have twice been used against India--in 1965 and in 1971, the press recalls. Pakistan is glad of the weapons, writes the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, and if they are used, it will be against India, which Pakistan regards as its enemy. So it is certainly no accident, the paper emphasizes, that India "is alarmed at the U.S. weapons deliveries to Pakistan." "The alarm is double when Washington starts talks on giving weapons to Beijing. What this means for India is the danger of being surrounded by a Washington-backed Chinese-Pakistani alliance," the paper stresses. A special danger to the cause of peace is posed by the fact that, as the American press is pointing out, Pakistan is working on developing its own nuclear bomb.

IZVESTIYA SEES PRC-U.S. PLOT AGAINST INDIA

PM161452 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Agafonov article: "Beijing's Smokescreen"]

[Text] Beijing's aggressive aspirations regarding neighboring sovereign states have long been well known. There is practically no country sharing a border with China on whose territory the dragon from the middle kingdom has not encroached. Beijing is forever making its presence felt, at one moment by a series of provocations, at the next by malicious campaigns of lies, slander and threats against states that pursue a foreign policy course that China finds objectionable. Millions of square kilometers of land, including 11 entire states and considerable portions of another 8 Asian countries, feature on the Maoist register of "lost territories."

Beijing's ambitions are causing legitimate concern in China's neighboring states, especially as Chinese expansion constitutes not a theoretical but a very real threat to the independence and sovereignty of South and Southeast Asian countries. Confirmation of this is provided by the numerous instances of interference by Beijing in its neighbors' internal affairs, by the cartographic aggression against adjoining states, by the policy of territorial claims and by the exploitation of border problems as the "grounds" for aggressive operations.

At the same time, having failed to implement its plans for penetrating the Southeast Asian countries via Vietnam and Kampuchea and also in the light of the April revolution's victory in Afghanistan, the changes that have occurred in Iran lately and India's firm stance on issues of maintaining peace and stability on the continent, all of which are obstacles to China's attempts to extend its influence in the Asian region, Beijing is seeking for tactical purposes to slightly shift the emphasis of its foreign policy course. While continuing to adopt a standpoint of hegemonism and great-power expansion and pursuing a policy of overt and crude interference in the internal affairs of the DRA and the Indochina countries, the Beijing leaders are at the same time doing their utmost to parade their "desire" to promote the process of "strengthening stability" in Asia and to base their relations with countries on "equitable, good-neighborly principles." Sidestepping controversies, Beijing makes no mention of the specific issues preventing a true normalization of the situation in the region and endeavors to present itself as the instigator of constructive dialogue.

Beijing is propagating the idea of China's membership of the Third World and is claiming that it is faced mainly with the tasks of domestic development and that hegemonism and expansion are alien to it. What is derived from all this is the idea that China and the South and Southeast Asian countries have common aims and tasks. It looks as though the Chinese leaders are trying by hook or by crook to bind certain South and Southeast Asian countries to themselves and to influence them.

China's policy vis-a-vis India is a characteristic instance. While continuing to pursue its hegemonist goals, the Beijing leadership is at the same time placing increasing emphasis on the tactic of flirting with and "appeasing" its neighbor. Beijing propaganda is going on about the traditional closeness of the Chinese and Indian peoples, dilating on the prospects of mutual cooperation, lavishing praise and assurances of the sincerity of its intentions and its "ardent" desire for the normalization of relations. However, talk is only talk; the facts show something different.

Beijing is continuing to support antigovernment separatist groupings in northern regions of India. Of late, according to the newspaper AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, there has been an increase in the frequency of provocations by pro-Beijing separatists in Manipur, Tripura and the Union Territory of Mizoram. As Indian Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao told the last session of parliament, India remains the target of subversive activity by China, which is inciting the separatists to actions directed against stability and order.

China is continuing to make territorial claims against Delhi. Thus the HINDUSTAN TIMES points to the latest maps published in Beijing, which distort virtually all sectors of the border with India and show the state [shtat] of Sikkim as an "independent country" [gosudarstvo]. Beijing is seeking to relegate the solution of the border problem to the background by declaring that it cannot prevent the process of the normalization of bilateral relations. However, the Indian side is rightly emphasizing the need for a settlement of this issue as a matter of priority. Thus Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has declared that "before any agreement is concluded, it must be taken into account that China is continuing to occupy Indian territory." As is well known, China is illegally holding about 40,000 square km of Indian territory and lays claim to a further 90,000. However, Beijing regards this as no hindrance to "friendship" with India. What is more, China is declaring that the "border between the two countries has never been officially defined." All that exists is the "traditional" border, which India has violated, or so it is claimed; India is held to be occupying Chinese territory. By way of settlement of the border problem Beijing put forward the so-called "Deng package," whereby the dispute is resolved by exchanging Indian territory for...Indian territory.

Those were the proposals Huang Hua, vice premier of the PRC State Council and PRC foreign minister, took to the Indian capital. Apart from general talk of "mutual rapprochement" his briefcase contained essentially no specific proposals for settling the most acute problem in the relations between the countries. Thus in his speech at a press conference in Delhi Beijing's emissary launched into arguments that the issue "is contradictory." He asserted that the border problem ought to be solved by means of what he called a "compromise," not on the basis of the unconditional return to India of the lands seized from it. As the Asia news agency noted, "No Indian Government would agree to that sort of plan for solving the border problem." At the same time India is objectively interested in settling relations with China on a truly equitable basis, on the principles of respect for both countries' territorial integrity and sovereignty, and has itself repeatedly taken steps in this direction. However, what is needed for this is real, not bogus sincerity on the part of the Chinese side, which, as events demonstrate, is precisely what Beijing lacks.

A further factor that is alarming the Indian public is Beijing's increasing alignment with Islamabad and the coordination of Chinese policy with the new White House administration's activity in the region. The growing military cooperation of Beijing and Washington with Islamabad is an overt attempt to use the Ziaul Haq regime to transform Pakistan into an outpost of hegemonist and imperialist policy in South Asia.

At the same time Beijing is itself vigorously building up its military presence in regions near the border with India, is speedily constructing strategic lines of communication in Tibet and Pakistan and is rigging up missile launchsites. In a recent speech Indira Gandhi described the situation on India's borders as disturbing. In this connection India's PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL stressed that "The Chinese leaders' peace-loving statements are just a screen covering their true intentions, which are essentially to expand spheres of military influence and to create new outposts patterned on China's existing military bases on the Indian territory it is occupying in the Himalayas."

Beijing is pursuing similar aims vis-a-vis Nepal and Bangladesh. The Chinese side's hypocritical statements that its cooperation with Kathmandu, Dacca and Islamabad is not aimed against third countries have repeatedly been exposed by the Indian press. The true worth of these statements was demonstrated by the recent tour of these countries by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council.

Commentators noted an intensification of anti-Indian propaganda in Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh as a prelude to this tour. PATRIOT noted that the Chinese premier's visit was part of a conspiracy by American imperialism and the Chinese hegemonists aimed at creating a hostile encirclement of India.

In essence peace-loving India is today the object of a pact between China and the United States within the context of the increasing rapprochement between Beijing and Washington. In this connection the Indian press has pointed openly to the existence of a joint American-Chinese plan aimed against India which assigns the sides' "duties." Thus "political work" with neighboring South Asian countries is part of Beijing's task, while the United States is "persuading" Southeast Asian states to adopt a more overt anti-Indian stance. All this, according to the plans of the American and Chinese strategists, is to undermine India's political positions and isolate the country in the region.

In the period preceding Huang Hua's visit the Indian mass media paid much attention to the question of what lay at the bottom of the "thaw" on Beijing's part. The Indian press noted that one of Chinese diplomacy's main aims is to try to retard the development of Indian-Soviet relations by hinting at an improvement in Chinese-Indian ties. As India TODAY magazine noted, "China sees its main task as being to create a kind of watershed between India and the Soviet Union." The Indian side's reaction to these attempts by Beijing is illustrated clearly enough by the HINDUSTAN TIMES, which wrote: "We value our friendship with the Soviet Union precisely because that country demands no compromises from us with regard to our national independence."

As they analyze Beijing's current maneuvers vis-a-vis the South and Southeast Asian states, many of the country's mass media make a true assessment of "smiling diplomacy." Thus the Indian weekly NEW WAVE calls the propaganda of China's "peace-loving" intentions a "verbal smokescreen" concealing the real nature of Beijing's aspirations.

No matter how Beijing tries to assure Asian countries of its "love of peace" and "desire for cooperation," the wolf's ears poke out from the sheep's clothing. China's diplomatic offensive vis-a-vis the South and Southeast Asian states does not delude sober-minded politicians, while the speculation in categories such as peace and good neighborliness provokes legitimate alertness regarding China's real intentions.

USSR, MONGOLIA SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD161946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Today in Ulaanbaatar a program for cultural and scientific cooperation for 1981-85 between the Soviet Union and Mongolia was signed. The program envisages further development of fraternal ties in various areas of science and culture.

KUZNETSOV GIVES SPEECH AT ULAANBAATAR MEETING

PM160957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Path of Great Achievements"]

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Jul--Socialist Mongolia is solemnly celebrating a great and joyous festival--the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. A ceremonial session devoted to the glorious anniversary was held at Government House today.

In the Presidium were Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium; J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, and other Mongolian leaders. Here too were members of the Soviet party and government delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and emissaries of other countries who have come for the festivities.

Warmly greeted by the gathering Yu. Tsedenbal delivered the report "The Glorious 60th Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution."

Then V.V. Kuznetsov, warmly greeted by the session participants, delivered a speech.

Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov's Speech

First of all, V.V. Kuznetsov said, allow me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people to convey to you and to all working people of fraternal Mongolia cordial, friendly congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution.

It is particularly pleasant to fulfill the assignment given me by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to express to you participants in the ceremonial meeting and, through you, to the entire Mongolian people his very good wishes for work success and for great happiness and prosperity.

We wholeheartedly thank Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal for the heartfelt words which he addressed here to the Soviet people and to the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union and for the hospitality and attention shown to the Soviet party and government delegation on Mongolian soil. The 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution is a festival of the victory of socialism in Mongolia and of the triumph of the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and a review of the achievements made by the industrious, talented Mongolian people over 60 years. This festival is being celebrated along with you by the Soviet people and by all friends of your remarkable country.

The Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia ushered in the epoch of mankind's transition to socialism and communism. The revolutionary wave that swept over the world under the beneficial influence of the Great October ideas also took up the Mongolian people, who rose to heroic struggle for their national and social liberation.

The victorious anti-imperialist, antifeudal revolution carried out by Mongolia's working people headed by their combat vanguard--the People's Revolutionary Party--created real possibilities for the country's fundamental renewal and marked a sharp turning point in the Mongolian people's historical destiny. Soviet people know well what tremendous difficulties People's Mongolia had to encounter on its way to socialism. The feudal system left behind it a grave legacy of economic and social backwardness, internal reaction put up furious resistance, and external hostile forces sought to deprive the Mongolian people of the national sovereignty and the social gains that they acquired in the heroic struggle.

V.I. Lenin's wise and farsighted advice to the ardent revolutionary D. Sukhe-Bator and his colleagues on how to realize the idea of the transition to socialism, bypassing capitalism, was a reliable compass in the activity of the MPRP and the people's state aimed at overcoming all those obstacles.

The victory of the MPRP's general course of ensuring a noncapitalist path in its country's development made an outstanding contribution to the theory and practice of the socialist revolution. Life convincingly confirms the vitality of the Mongolian experience. Is this not evidenced by the convincing fact that many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America that have freed themselves from the colonial yoke choose the path of socialist orientation? The more widely and deeply these countries realize the ideas of scientific socialism and the closer their alliance with the world revolutionary movement and above, all with the world socialist system, the more successfully they resolve tasks of national social liberation.

The Mongolian people are greeting the 60th anniversary of the people's revolution in their creative prime, realizing in practice the MPRP's program aim of completing the task of building the material and technical base of socialism. We, your friends, see with joy how the whole aspect of your ancient country has radically changed and the Mongolian people are on a steeply rising historical curve. The 18th MPRP Congress outlined new large-scale tasks of further progress along the path of socialism. There is no doubt that the Mongolian people under the leadership of their party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Yumjaagyn Tsedenbal, that outstanding Mongolian party and state leader and eminent figure in the international communist and workers movement, will successfully implement the congress decisions.

We can point out with a sense of legitimate pride that right from the start of the Mongolian people's selfless struggle for a new life the Soviet people have always been alongside their Mongolian brothers. The friendship between our peoples has strengthened and tempered in the difficult joint struggle for the common cause, for the ideals of socialism. Only upward movement has been characteristic of this friendship.

The Soviet Union and Mongolia laid the first stone in the creation of the community of socialist countries. Soviet-Mongolian friendship is based on the Leninist principles of socialist internationalism and the genuine equality of peoples great and small. "The unity of the CPSU and the MPRP," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "has always invariably been the heart and linchpin of the development of Soviet-Mongolian relations. This unity and the cohesion of the militant revolutionary parties of the USSR and Mongolia have cemented our peoples' efforts and inspired them. They have given them strength in the building of a new, socialist life."

Soviet-Mongolian friendship has stood the real test of time. Our peoples have repeatedly been forced to deal a joint rebuff to reactionary forces which have encroached upon their independence and freedom. The blood of our countries' best sons, shed in battles against common enemies, firmly seals this friendship forever.

The Soviet people recently marked the 40th anniversary of the start of the Great Patriotic War--the severest test in their entire history. From the first day of that war fraternal Mongolia unhesitatingly sided with the Soviet Union and made every effort to assist the struggling Soviet people. This will never be forgotten in our country.

The scale of cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia in all spheres--politics, economics, science and culture--is increasing steadily from year to year and from 5-year period to 5-year period. The regular meetings and talks between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal play a decisive role in determining the chief aims of this cooperation between our parties and countries. They give a boost to progress in all directions of our peoples' joint work. And what can be stronger than friendship sealed by common labor? Darhan, Erdenet and Baganaur are graphic examples embodying the results of our combined efforts!

Cooperation between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples has now spread to space, too. The strong wings of our friendship raised the Soyuz-39 spacecraft above the planet, with Soviet Cosmonaut Dzhanibekov and Research Engineer Gurragcha, a Mongolian citizen, on board.

The Soviet people are now implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which summed up communist building in the seventies and outlined broad prospects for political, socioeconomic and cultural development in 1981-85 and the period through 1990.

Developing socialist competition, the labor collectives of industrial enterprises have made a good start. They have overfulfilled the half-year plan for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Rural workers are exerting all their effort and initiative to produce as much agricultural produce as possible despite the unfavorable weather conditions in a number of regions.

The 26th congress examined in detail the main directions of our party's foreign policy activity and made an in-depth analysis of the trends and natural laws of modern international life, of the further strengthening of world socialism's positions, the development of the world revolutionary process and the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security.

The international situation has grown more complex at the beginning of the eighties. Imperialist circles, notably in the United States, are seeking to cancel out everything good that has been achieved on the paths of easing tension, and they want to return the world to a new version of the cold war. They have adopted a policy of trying to undermine the military-strategic equilibrium between socialism and capitalism and changing the correlation of forces in the international arena in their favor in order to dictate their terms from a position of strength and interfere in the affairs of other states and peoples.

The aggressive U.S. imperialist circles' rapprochement with the Chinese leadership on a basis hostile to socialism serves aims that are dangerous to the cause of peace. The Chinese leaders have embarked on a path of directly siding with imperialism and reaction and are taking on the role of their minions.

It was emphasized very definitely from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress and in the subsequent statements of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that the arms race and dangerous confrontation is not our policy. We counter the line of exacerbating the situation in the world with the policy of preserving and further developing detente. This policy accords with the interests of all peoples without exception. Putting forward a detailed, constructive program to improve the international situation, the Soviet Union will continue to strengthen bonds of fraternity and unity with the socialist community countries and will all progressive forces in the struggle against the arms race and for peace, security and social progress.

Ensuring peace was, is and remains the Soviet Union's highest foreign policy aim. New confirmation of this is provided by this June's USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World."

The Soviet people value highly Mongolia's consistent peace-loving policy course, its principled approach to resolving international problems and its indefatigable search for ways leading to the improvement of the political climate in Asia and the establishment of a spirit of trust, good neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation among peoples. We welcome and support the Mongolian people's Great Hural appeal to the parliaments and peoples of all Asian and Pacific countries and our Mongolian friends' constructive proposals aimed at strengthening peace and security in this region.

The 60-year existence of independent People's Mongolia is a comparatively short time for a state, but in terms of the greatness of the deeds accomplished by the Mongolian people, who have traveled the long and glorious path from colonial and feudal lawlessness to a new life under the conditions of a sovereign socialist state, these years will undoubtedly go down in the annals of the history of your ancient country as a very bright and most splendid page.

In conclusion V.V. Kuznetsov wished the Mongolian people prosperity, happiness and further successes in building socialism and in fulfilling the tasks set by the 18th MPRP Congress.

PAPER REVIEWS USSR-DPRK ECONOMIC COOPERATION

PM161016 Moscow ECONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 28 Signed to Press 6 Jul 81 p 20

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Moiseyev: "The USSR and the DPRK: Mutually Advantageous Cooperation"]

[Text] The 20th anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the Soviet Union and the DPRK falls on 6 July. Life has shown that the relations developing on its basis between the USSR and the DPRK accord with the interests of the two countries and all socialist states and serve the cause of peace and progress.

The treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and the DPRK is one of the main factors in the steady development and consolidation of mutually advantageous Soviet-Korean relations. Economic and scientific technical cooperation between the two countries is effected on its basis.

In the sixties and seventies an oxygen converter shop with a capacity of 1 million tons of steel and a hot rolling plate mill with a capacity of 850,000 tons a year at the (Kim Chak) metallurgical plant, the 400,000-kilowatt Pyongyang heat and electric power plant, the 1.2 million-kilowatt heat and electric power plant in Pukchang, an oil refinery in Unggi for refining 2 million tons of crude a year, the Yonghung coal mine, for the extraction of 1.5 million tons of coal a year, a large diesel engine repair plant, an enameled wire plant, and a number of other important national economic projects have been constructed or modernized in the DPRK with the Soviet Union's technical and material assistance. The enterprises constructed in the DPRK in the seventies with the Soviet Union's assistance have ensured a 40-percent increase in electricity generation, a 30-percent increase in coal production, a 30-percent increase in steel production, a 40-percent increase in rolled metal production and a 25-percent increase in nitrogenous fertilizer production over these years.

More than 10 national economic projects are now at the construction or planning stage, including an aluminum plant in Pukchang, an ammonia plant in Aoji and a microelectric motor plant. The capacities of the Pukchang heat and electric power station and the (Kim Chak) metallurgical plant are being expanded. Many Soviet specialists are working hand in hand with Korean workers at these enterprises.

It should be noted that, as a result of the fulfillment of pledges made by Soviet and Korean specialists, the Pyongyang automobile battery plant installed with the USSR's assistance produced its first output ahead of schedule on the eve of the Sixth Korean Workers Party [KWP] Congress (October 1980).

The Soviet Union is the DPRK's main foreign trading partner. It accounts for approximately one-third of all the country's foreign trade turnover. In the past 20 years trade turnover between our countries has increased over 5.5 times, reaching R572.1 million in 1980. Last year the USSR supplied the People's Korea with goods worth R287.9 million, including machinery and equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, coal, coke, ferroalloys, tires and cotton. In turn in 1980 our country received from the DPRK goods worth R284.2 million, including metal cutting tools, rolled ferrous metals, nonmetalliferous minerals, vegetables and fruits and consumer goods.

Scientific and technical cooperation is developing to mutual advantage. Thus, it enables the DPRK, with the least expenditure and in the shortest time, to assimilate the production of new output and complex modern machinery and equipment and to familiarize itself with the achievements of modern science. During the years of the DPRK's existence, over 1,500 Korean specialists have been trained in USSR VUZes and over 250 DPRK citizens have completed postgraduate studies in our country. About 40 students and industrial trainees from the DPRK are studying in Soviet higher educational establishments now. There are always Soviet students at Pyongyang's Kim Il-song university, in the Korean philology faculty.

Joint scientific developments are carried out. For instance, scientists from the DPRK are taking part in the work of the joint institute for nuclear research in Dubna. And joint research work is being conducted at the artificial satellite tracking station constructed near Pyongyang with the aid of Soviet specialists.

Cooperation in other fields is developing successfully.

Trade and economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK has now acquired a long-term, planned nature. It is coordinated by the two countries' planning organs for a 5-year period. The coordination of Soviet-Korean ties in the economic sphere is based on the intergovernmental Consultative Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Questions created in 1967. It studies possibilities for using the most effective forms of cooperation. The commission's 16th session held in October 1980 examined the fulfillment of the sides' reciprocal commitments for expanding and constructing industrial enterprises and other projects in the DPRK, the fulfillment of the protocol on commodity turnover and payments between the two countries in 1980, and the progress of consultations on questions of economic cooperation for 1981-85.

The experience of the past 20 years attests convincingly to the great vital force of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and the DPRK.

The greetings telegram from Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and N.A. Tikhonov to Comrades Kim Il-song and Yi Chong-ok on the 20th anniversary of the treaty says:

"On this notable day we wish all working people of the People's Korea further successes in implementing the tasks of socioeconomic and cultural creation and in the struggle for their motherland's peaceful reunification set by the Sixth KWP Congress."

REPORTAGE ON INDIAN MINISTER'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

Gromyko, Narasimha Rao Talks

LD161012 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jul, TASS--Talks began in Moscow today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of the Republic of India.

P.V. Narasimha Rao arrived in the Soviet capital today for a working visit.

More on Talks

LD161900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Talks have been held today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and P.V. Narasimha, Indian minister of external affairs, who arrived in Moscow on a short friendly visit. The talks were held in warm, friendly atmosphere. P.V. Narasimha Rao delivered a message from India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They stressed the special significance and usefulness of the contacts between the leaders of the two countries, Leonid Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi, for the development of Soviet-Indian relations.

It was pointed out that the Soviet-Indian treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, whose 10th anniversary will be celebrated in August this year, is a solid foundation for such relations between the two countries and an important factor of strengthening peace and security in Asia. The talks covered questions of bilateral relations and a wide range of international issues of mutual interest. Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of P.V. Narasimha Rao. Short speeches were exchanged during the luncheon.

Narasimha Rao was received in the Kremlin by Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. A friendly conversation took place, in the course of which a number of questions concerning Soviet-Indian commercial and economic relations were discussed.

In the evening, the Indian foreign minister departed for Leningrad. he was seen off at the airport by Comrade Gromyko and other officials.

INTERVIEW WITH AFGHANISTAN'S DOST REPORTED

LD162227 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 16 Jul 81

[By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jul, TASS--The participants in the one-day session of the EEC Council of Ministers held in Brussels at the level of foreign ministers adopted a statement on Afghanistan. It shows that the representatives of the "Ten" continue pressing the so-called British initiative on convening an "international conference" on Afghanistan in order to justify the gross intervention of the reactionary forces led by Washington and Beijing in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan, said in a TASS interview last Tuesday that the "Ten" offered to discuss the "Afghan question" without the participation of the Afghan Government. This position, he stressed, "is not only unrealistic by totally unacceptable to the Afghan people."

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan stressed quite definitely way back in its statement of May 14, 1980, that the questions affecting the interests of Afghanistan cannot be resolved without the participation of the Afghan Government or bypassing it. Yet the leaders of a number of Western countries act as if both this statement and even the Afghan Government itself were non-existent.

This arrogant and discourteous attitude to the sovereign Afghan people and state stems from the overall policy of imperialism and hegemonism aimed at recarving the present-day world according to the plans and ideas of the ruling circles of the United States and its allies.

By pressing the idea of an "international conference" on Afghanistan, the Western strategists would like to turn the internal process of the development and deepening of the national democratic revolution that is taking place in Afghanistan into an "international problem" and in this way to hold back progressive change in Afghanistan. Lord Carrington, British foreign secretary, is a vigorous proponent of this idea. Acting in the spirit of his country's colonial traditions, he continues looking at Afghanistan through the eyes of his predecessors, such as Lord Curzon, the one-time foreign secretary of the British Empire. In 1923 that Lord even issued an ultimatum to Soviet Russia demanding that Soviet diplomats be immediately recalled from Afghanistan and Iran because of their supposedly wrongful actions.

Curzon's provocation ended in dismal failure. Carrington's scheme, now given the status of an EEC proposal, will undoubtedly meet with a similar end. If the U.S. leaders and their allies were really interested in achieving a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, they could have long responded to the realistic proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on this matter. A constructive and comprehensive plan for settling the situation around Afghanistan by political means and for normalising relations between Afghanistan and its neighbours has long been in existence. It was presented in detail by the Afghan Government in its statement of May 14, 1980, and reiterated in the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan on May 13 this year. The plan is based on recognition of the need to immediately discontinue any intervention of imperialism in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, while this intervention--carried out, for instance, from Pakistani territory--is being intensified. The Afghan Government repeatedly stated to the Pakistani and Iranian Governments its readiness to sit down to the negotiating table. It is such negotiations that can provide the starting point for the entire process of the political settlement of all questions.

PRAVDA CONDEMNS MURDER OF AFGHAN POLITICIAN

PM161406 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 81 p 5

[Special Correspondent I. Shchedrov dispatch: "Base Murder"]

[Text! Kabul, 13 Jul--Terrorists linked with a foreign secret service have committed yet another base crime. Last night Gen Fahkt Mohammad Farkemisar, an eminent public and political figure, was murdered at his home in Kabul. He was one of the initiators of the creation of the DRZ National Fatherland Front. At the inaugural congress of the National Fatherland Front Gen Fatkh Mohammad Farkenmishar was elected to the leading organs of this, the country's most mass-based and representative organization.

Since his youth his entire life had been devoted to the struggle for the Afghan people's freedom and progress; he spent over 20 years in grim cells under successive feudal rulers. The foreign hirelings' evil murder of the veteran of the national liberation movement is resolutely condemned by various strata of the population and all Afghan patriots.

Not long before, international reaction's hired cutthroats murdered Moulav 'Abdl Hamid, a well-known figure in the Muslim world and head of one of Kabul's largest mosques, and Malek Abdol Kayum, an elder of one of the quarters of the city of Jalalabad--both participants in the inaugural congress of the National Fatherland Front and members of its leading organ, the National Committee.

At mass meetings in the capital and other cities representatives of the public have been denouncing the criminal actions of the "quiet Americans'" proteges and stating their firm support for the cause of the April revolution and the people's power.

'NEW EXCESS OF ANTI-AFGHAN HYSTERIA' VIEWED

PM161346 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 81 p 4

[Political commentator Vitaliy Korionov article: "Who Is Disrupting a Settlement"]

[Text] The peaceful political settlement of vexed international issues is one of the most important conditions for the normalization of interstate relations poisoned by the imperialist "position of strength" policy. This also fully applies to the situation around Afghanistan. The opponents of international cooperation are endeavoring to prove that the source of tension in the region is the presence in the DRA of a limited Soviet contingent sent at the request of that country's government in accordance with the UN Charter and the 1978 Soviet-Afghan treaty, and that the internal situation in Afghanistan is allegedly characterized by great instability. However, you only have to turn to the real facts for the unfoundedness of these fabrications to become obvious.

The development of the Afghan revolution is a living testimony to the invincibility of the world revolutionary process in our era. The April revolution set about resolving, in real earnest, the most important general democratic tasks: carrying out agrarian reform, strengthening the national economy, combating illiteracy, developing education and culture, surmounting feudal vestiges in people's consciousness and behavior, gradually introducing the basic elements of political democracy into daily life, and improving the people's living standards.

Paramount significance attaches to the expansion of the social base of the revolution. The creation of the National Fatherland Front was an important event. The consideration by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and the Afghan Government of the people's specific historical, national and spiritual traditions, and respect for and observance of the principles of the Muslim religion opened up an opportunity for pooling and directing into a single channel the efforts and energy of all those who cherish the interests of their motherland's independence and prosperity. The National Fatherland Front includes, in addition to the PDPA, the workers' trade unions, the union of cooperative Farmers, the young people's and women's democratic organizations, unions of journalists, writers and artists, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which unites national private capital, and unions of merchants and artisans. The front's members include the council of ulemas and the Afghan clergy.

Preconditions are being created in the country to ensure that mutual understanding and unity among the ethnic groups and tribes gradually replace the many centuries of tribal alienation. As a result of the implementation of democratic land reform, the bastions of feudal relations in the countryside are collapsing. The overwhelming proportion of the rural population has been liberated from shackling debts to landowners and usurers. Millions of farmers no longer pay land taxes.

New social strata and groups are being brought into political life. For the first time in Afghanistan's history the democratic public organizations are developing their activity. The emancipation of women is under way. Young people are joining in the building and defense of the new life. In a country where almost the entire population was illiterate a system of education is being created whose slogan is "literacy for all." This year alone 0.5 million adults took their places at school desks. Study is in the languages of all ethnic groups living in the country. The screen of lies with which its enemies are trying to surround the young republic is falling away. The truth about the situation in Afghanistan is becoming known not only to the world public but also to those who have temporarily fallen under the influence of counterrevolutionary propaganda. One testimony to this is the return to their native land of thousands of refugees who left it for one reason or other.

At meetings and gatherings now taking place in the country the young republic's working people are welcoming the formation of the National Fatherland Front and expressing their determination to strengthen this patriotic organization. "The people of Afghanistan," the Kabul newspaper HEWAD writes, "intend to implement the goals of the National Fatherland Front, whose creation ensures the country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the Afghan people's happiness and prosperity." The stabilization of the situation in Afghanistan is upsetting the black designs of internal and external reaction and cutting the ground from under the feet of those who unleashed and are expanding the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

The advent to power of the new administration in Washington has been marked by an even fiercer offensive by imperialism against the peoples who have decided to become masters of their own destiny. Overt interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, including Afghanistan, has been put foremost. The new excess of anti-Afghan hysteria is no accident. The DRA Government is making persistent efforts to normalize the situation in the region through talks with interested countries, above all its neighbors. This position has been expressed in the program for a political settlement over Afghanistan and the normalization of relations with Pakistan and Iran set forth in the DRA Government's 14 May, 1980 statement. This realistic, constructive program is meeting with growing understanding and support from the international democratic public.

But it was precisely when prospects for a political solution of the problem seemed to be opening up that the U.S. President announced the intention of the administration he heads to expand deliveries of U.S. weapons to the so-called rebels in Afghanistan. Washington recently earmarked an additional \$21 million to support the Afghan counterrevolutionaries' terrorist formations entrenched in Pakistan. At the same time, during his stay in Beijing, A. Haig reached an agreement on deliveries of modern U.S. firearms to China, which will then be transferred to the gangs operating in Afghanistan. It can be seen from press reports that matters are no longer limited to a mere agreement.

The mask has thus been discarded. Former official assertions of the U.S. authorities' non-involvement in training hired gangs and dispatching them to Afghan territory have been thrown into the garbage can. "The new U.S. administration headed by R. Reagan" the DRA Government noted, "has decided to side openly with the Afghan counterrevolution and proclaimed a policy of interference in the DRA's affairs as its official policy."

Such actions reveal all the falsity of the statements of certain circles in the West regarding their desire for a political settlement of the situation in the region. They are trying to impart an international nature to the undeclared war against free Afghanistan. The U.S. mass information media recently announced that the Senate Committee on Intelligence approved the plan submitted by the CIA under which a sort of "alliance" consisting of the United States, China, Pakistan, Egypt and several reactionary Arab regimes has been created to supply the Afghan insurgents with weapons and money.

U.S. ruling circles have taken on the main functions of financing, planning and coordinating the actions of the members of this secret alliance.

There should be no doubt that the decision taken recently by Washington to grant Islamabad \$3 billion in financial "aid" and go ahead with large-scale deliveries of U.S. weapons to that country's regime was dictated largely by the desire to enhance Pakistan's role as the main base for training counterrevolutionary gangs and dispatching them to Afghan soil. The PAKISTAN TIMES recently wrote frankly that the representatives of the Afghan bandit armed formations are not only traveling freely about the country but are organizing, unhindered, assemblages in the Pakistani capital itself.

Indeed, the capitals of several West European countries are also eagerly providing opportunities for the activity of Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The Western press has published reports that it is planned to create a mobile "voice of free Afghanistan" radio station. Through this mouthpiece, with the aid of all sorts of counterrevolutionary rabble, they want to mount subversive propaganda from the territory of Pakistan's border regions.

This "activity" will result in blood and casualties for the Afghan people. Swiss journalist Phillip Spilmann, who made a trip to the DRA some time ago as a member of a group of journalists from the FRG and Switzerland at the invitation of the Afghan Ministry of Information and Culture, wrote with complete justification in UNSERE ZEIT: "As an 'alternative' to the PDPA's efforts, the Afghan rebels are proposing murder instead of knowledge, destruction instead of creation, devastation instead of bread."

The gangs dispatched to Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan and several other countries and armed with U.S. and Chinese weapons are murdering activists, committing acts of terrorism against priests, burning down schools, destroying high schools and killing teachers. Hospitals are an unflinching target for the invaders' attacks. Thus, the Narsang Hospital in Ghazi Province was recently destroyed.

The attacks against revolutionary Afghanistan are a component of aggressive imperialist circles' overall course aimed at aggravating tension in southwest Asia and in Southeast Asia and Europe--wherever the tentacles of the enemies of peace, freedom and progress can reach.

The Soviet Union's profoundly peace-loving course opposes this dangerous policy.

"Our position is clear with regard to Afghanistan," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech in Tbilisi. "We are in favor of its total independence and we respect its status as a nonaligned country. The USSR, like Afghanistan itself, is in favor of a political settlement which will end the undeclared war against Afghanistan and give it reliable guarantees of noninterference."

Some people in the West do not like this consistent, peace-loving course of the USSR. Influential circles in the NATO countries would like to "overlook" the existence of the new Afghanistan. But this is a policy with no future. The very idea that a settlement in southwest Asia could be effected behind the DRA's back without the participation of its lawful, sovereign government is absurd. Only by proceeding from the realities objectively existing here can a true political settlement be achieved which would be of great significance for easing tension not only in this region but in other regions of the world.

IZVESTIYA SCORES 'MORBID' U.S. INDOCHINA POLICY

PM101602 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 4 July publishes on page 4 a 1,800-word M. Ilinskiy article entitled "Shame Which Has Not Been Washed Away: The United States Continues Interfering in the Affairs of Indochinese Countries." After briefly reviewing the history of U.S. "interference" in Indochina, the article goes on to score the present U.S. attitude with regard to Vietnam in particular, contrasting Vietnam's "humane" foreign policy, which is winning increasing international recognition, with Washington's "ungentlemanly" approach. The writer proceeds to defend the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and denies any need to hold an international conference on Kampuchea. The article concludes as follows: "The sooner Washington abandons its 'morbid' prejudices regarding the peoples of Indochina, the more favorably the destiny of peace in Southeast Asia will shape up."

PRAVDA CITES SRV REBUTTAL OF THAI 'SLANDER'

PM161408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Jul, TASS--An SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman has resolutely rejected the anti-Vietnamese provocative reports by Bangkok radio, which has claimed that last year Vietnamese subunits were ordered to join battle with Thai troops in a border region of Thailand and they used poisonous substances in Kampuchea. This is all sheer fantasy, the SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement points out.

What is striking, the statement says, is the fact that at the same time as they were circulating this slander, the Thai ruling circles were organizing the biggest military maneuvers seen in the last 5 years along the border with Kampuchea and were mounting a campaign of so-called "voluntary repatriation," helping Pol Pot bandits to infiltrate Kampuchea from their strongholds on Thai territory in order to carry out subversive operations.

It is perfectly obvious that these actions are interconnected and are part of the schemes of the United States, Beijing and other reactionary forces directed against the Indochina countries and toward exacerbating tension in Southeast Asia, the statement stresses. They are intended to create the "background" for the so-called "international conferences on Kampuchea" being organized in New York.

USSR, SRV SIGN PLAN COORDINATION PROTOCOL

PM161409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--A protocol has been signed in Moscow on the results of the coordination of the state plans of the USSR and the SRV for 1981-85. Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, the planning organs of the Soviet Union and Vietnam agreed on the main directions of the two countries' economic cooperation in 1981-85, and for the longer term in certain spheres of the economy. A considerable expansion of trade and economic ties is envisaged--which will help to further strengthen Vietnam's economic potential and to ensure the balanced development of its national economy.

Chief attention was devoted to questions connected with Soviet technical assistance in the further development of the fuel and energy sectors of industry and transportation in Vietnam and to ensuring the growth of mutual commodity turnover by increasing deliveries of machinery, equipment and a number of raw material commodities from the USSR and of certain types of forestry and agricultural products and also light industrial products from the SRV. Agreement has been reached that Soviet and SRV planning organs will continue work in the current 5-year period on further developing, deepening and improving cooperation in the sphere of planning activity. The protocol was signed by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and by Nguyen Lam, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers and chairman of the SRV State Planning Committee. The talks on coordinating the state plans of the USSR and the SRV were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full mutual understanding.

DELEGATION LEADER GRISHIN SPEAKS TO POLISH WORKERS

LDL61834 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jul. TASS--A debate on the report of the PUWP Central Committee was continuing at the evening session yesterday of the Ninth PUWP Extraordinary Congress. Heads of delegations of fraternal parties addressed the congress with speeches of greetings to the Polish communists.

A report has been issued of the congress Credentials Committee. According to the figures of the report, there are 438 industrial workers and 195 workers in the field of agriculture among the 1,962 delegates. The largest group--66.7 percent--includes party functionaries, heads of enterprises and institutions, engineers, technicians, physicians, teachers, journalists and others. The bulk of the congress delegates have a party standing of more than 10 years.

Sixteen problem commissions have started their work today. At its closed session the congress has started forming the leading organs of the PUWP. It has been decided to elect 200 members and 70 candidates to the party Central Committee.

The foreign guests of the congress were today familiarizing themselves with life in the Polish People's Republic, met with working people and visited enterprises.

The CPSU delegation led by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU Viktor Grishin, who are attending the Ninth PUWP Congress, visited the Warsaw Radwar radio appliances works, which was built with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist community. The delegation met with workers and activists of the party organization of the works. The meeting was addressed by Viktor Grishin. He conveyed to the personnel of the works ardent greetings from the Soviet workers, engineers and technicians, and spoke about the implementation of the history-making decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

Consistent internationalism is one of the most characteristic features of the Soviet man, who was educated under socialism, Viktor Grishin said. Nothing that happens in the world is foreign to our people, and, of course, they hold particularly close to heart the affairs in the fraternal countries of the socialist community, among which Poland has a worthy place of its own. Millions of Soviet people are in some or other way connected with it. Some of them fought in single combat formation with the Poles for the freedom of our peoples against Nazism, the others worked hand-in-hand in raising from the ruins destroyed cities, built new mills and factories, the third stood at machine tools, sharing their valuable knowhow, the fourth familiarized Soviet and Polish people with works of their national literature and arts.

The interest of our people in Poland is not abstract but direct. The working people of our country are displaying great concern with the further developments in Poland. The CPSU Central Committee receives hundreds of letters, in which Soviet people express their views on the course of developments, state that the Polish working class must give a resolute rebuff to counterrevolution, express solidarity with socialist Poland. I can assure that those are the voices of your true friends.

This is, of course, also our party's stand. It was set forth in a letter known to you from the CPSU Central Committee to the PUWP Central Committee. Therefore, I will not repeat myself, but only say that our greatest wish is that the Polish working class should not permit the enemies to sidetrack it from the right, Marxist-Leninist path, should overcome the present difficult stage in the country's development and strengthen its socialist state.

The CPSU delegation has presented as a gift to the work collective of the enterprise a panel with a picture of Moscow.

KRAMINOV REVIEWS SOVIET-POLISH TRADE RELATIONS

LD162250 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Soviet people are attentively following the debates of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. They sincerely sympathize with the affairs and concerns of the fraternal Polish people, their ally, comrade and friend.

The attitude of the CPSU Central Committee was presented at the congress by Viktor Grishin, head of the CPSU delegation. He stressed that in the present important [word indistinct] the principles of mutual relations which had been shaped between our parties and countries—principles of friendship, cooperation and fraternal assistance—are being proven. In the pages of the recent history of these relations are inscribed (expressions) of cooperation and comradeship-in-arms in the fight against the common enemy; they were inscribed with the blood of Soviet and Polish soldiers fighting shoulder to shoulder against the Nazis. Some 600,000 Soviet soldiers fell in Poland.

The most recent history of relations between the peoples of the USSR and Poland has been supplemented with the internationalist assistance which the land of the soviets, which was itself devastated, gave to Poland within the limits of its strength and capabilities, so that it could rise from the postwar ashes.

At the present stage, relations between the USSR and socialist Poland are characterized by close and equal cooperation in the economic, political and cultural spheres. This cooperation has already brought rich fruits to both our peoples, and has become the material base of friendship and mutual sympathy felt by millions of Soviet people and Poles.

However, such relations are disliked by the enemies of socialist Poland, who strive to resurrect nationalist, anti-Soviet attitudes among various layers of Polish society. Internal counterrevolution in the Polish People's Republic and Western propaganda are spreading all sorts of rumors and slanders, denigrating Soviet-Polish relations. They strive, to (instill) the view of the allegedly unequal economic relations between our countries. But the facts prove that the matter is just the reverse: The USSR was and still is not only the largest but also the most reliable economic partner of Poland. The land of the soviets supplies Poland with oil, gas, ore, timber and cotton, without which the basic branches of the Polish economy could not even exist. Moreover, it should be stressed that Poland receives those goods at prices 50 to 100 percent below those available on world markets.

For instance, let us take the prices of oil: In 1980 1 ton of it on the world market cost 2735 in hard currency, while Poland imported it from the USSR at 2318 in hard currency, or more than 50 percent cheaper. Now the price of oil on the world market exceeds 2800 in hard currency, while its import from the USSR still costs only half that figure, 2409 in hard currency. This is shown in statistics; these are facts which cannot be challenged. Similarly, the data of the Centromor and Polmex enterprises, the largest suppliers of good for the Soviet Union, prove that Polish ships and railcars are sold to the USSR at prices 5-20 percent higher than world prices.

At a time when the Polish national economy is experiencing great difficulties, the USSR is still giving, and will continue to give to Poland enormous additional material help. Thus, the land of the soviets will give additional credits, not only in rubles but also in transferable currency, of which we do not have too much, either. Repayment of the earlier Soviet creditors has been postponed, and supplies of goods from Poland are interrupted. Nevertheless, the USSR ships food for the population and raw materials for the Polish economy ahead of schedule. Moreover, additional deliveries of goods for Poland have been organized.

Thus, the land of the soviets and the Soviet economy have assumed some of the difficulties caused by the crisis in Poland. This is precisely that practical internationalism which our common enemies strive to slander. Soviet people hope that the extraordinary forum of Polish communists will face its historical responsibility and adopt decisions which will contribute toward normalizing the situation in the country. They will welcome this with satisfaction, as was stressed at the PZPR Congress by Viktor Grishin, as will the peoples of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and all progressive forces.

U.S. ENVOY'S VISIT TO SOLIDARITY REPORTED

LD161600 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] It is reported in Warsaw that the U.S. ambassador to Poland, Francis Meehan, has visited the capital's headquarters of Solidarity. He had talks with chairman of the board of the local branch of the trade union, Bujak, and met with members of the board. As Solidarity spokesman reports the subject of the talks was an assessment of the present situation in Poland and prospects for economic and social reforms.

USSR, GDR FRIENDSHIP ORGANIZATIONS SIGN AGREEMENT

LD102058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Report by Berlin correspondent Boris Melnichenko]

[Text] An agreement was signed in Berlin today on cooperation over the next 5 years between the two kindred friendship organizations which carry out great work in the development and deepening of the fraternal relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR. The agreement was signed by Erich Mueckenberger, president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Comrade Lapin, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet Society for Friendship With the GDR and of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. Erich Mueckenberger said:

[Begin recording in German fading into Russian translation] This agreement originates from the major tasks which were set for us by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress. The friendship societies of our countries are at the center of the life of our peoples. They foster the construction of developed socialist society and communism and promote the formation of the great socialist family, at the head of which stands the Soviet Union. [end recording]

CPCZ SECRETARY FOJTIK RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION

PM161407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the CPCZ a delegation of CPSU workers headed by P.K. Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, visited the CSSR 6-12 July to acquaint itself with the CPCZ's experience of ideological education work. The delegation was received by J. Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

CSSR, USSR TRADE MINISTERS MEET IN MOSCOW

LD132214 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev, and Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban, met in Moscow yesterday [13 July]. They discussed the further development of trade and economic contacts between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

PLANS ON RELOCATION OF U.S. TROOPS IN FRG VIEWED

DW161225 Moscow in German to Germany 1640 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "Mantle of U.S.-FRG Secret Lifted"]

[Text] Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Gen Edward Meyer, U.S. Army chief of staff, delivered a speech last Thursday to American Journalists in Frankfurt am Main in which he lifted the mantle of secrecy that surrounds negotiations between Washington and Bonn on the plan to transfer U.S. combat troops in the FRG to the borders of the socialist states. At the same time, the U.S. Army chief of staff rejected objections of the voices in the FRG about the cost, which is estimated at DM 15-20 billion.

Negotiations between Washington and Bonn on the plans to transfer American combat troops in the FRG to the borders of the Warsaw Pact states were started last fall. At that time, Walter Stoessel, former U.S. ambassador to Bonn, submitted an eight-point list of demands to Bundeswehr chief Hans Apel. It is entitled "Host Nation Support" and substantial parts of it remain secret. The transfer plan for the U.S. combat troops in the FRG forms part of the eight-point list. In line with this plan, the United States proposed last November to the FRG Government that the relocation of the more than 200,000 U.S. soldiers be carried out in two stages. In the first stage, the three U.S. combat brigades, which are now stationed primarily in the Rhine-Main area and in Bavaria, are to be concentrated in the area of Giessen as well as in the vicinity of the military training areas of Wildflecken and Grafenwoehr. These plans on relocating U.S. combat troops and transferring them to the borders of socialist states were discussed by U.S. Secretary Caspar Weinberger in his talks with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Bundeswehr Minister Hans Apel. After his return to Washington from an inspection tour of U.S. troops in the FRG in April, U.S. Senator Strom Thurmond pushed for the implementation of the relocation plans. As I said, U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen Edward Meyer raised this demand last week before American journalists in Frankfurt am Main, and during the past few days the American press has been following suit.

The plans for the transfer of U.S. combat troops in the FRG to the borders of the Warsaw Pact states once again reveals that all the defense talk in Bonn is a defense lie because the transfer plans demonstrate more than total disregard for self-evident and basic military practice and for the experiences dearly paid for with streams of blood in the war against the Soviet Union. If Bonn and Washington actually were reckoning with a surprise attack by the East at any time, as they maintain, then they would have avoided transferring U.S. combat troops to the borders of the socialist countries in accordance with a basic law which says that military positions must be protected against surprise attacks by the enemy. Since the opposite is being planned, the relocation plans reveal the aggressive mission of the troops in the FRG. Therefore, the plans to transfer U.S. troops to the borders of the socialist countries are further proof that the concept of forward defense is one which provides for preparations for offensive warfare. This is also stressed in the Bundeswehr's 1979 white paper with the idea that forward defense also includes regaining lost territory. Thus the revanchist aim is being stressed officially by the government.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO MITTERRAND

PM161118 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] To his excellency Mr. Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic:

I extend to you, Mr. President, and to the friendly French people congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of France's national holiday--Bastille Day.

Inspired by the principles of traditional friendship and cooperation and deeply conscious of their responsibility for the destiny of peace, the Soviet Union and France have made a major contribution to the development of a dialogue and mutual understanding between East and West on the fundamental issues involved in the international situation. My colleagues and I proceed from the premise that cooperation between the Soviet Union and France will continue to develop for the benefit of detente, disarmament and peace.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

STRENGTHENING OF SOVIET-FRENCH COOPERATION URGED

PM161449 Paris LE MATIN in French 11-12 Jul 81 p 12

[Article by Vladimir Semenov, APN expert on diplomatic questions: "USSR-France--Continuing the Dialogue"]

[Text] The history of Soviet-French (and even Franco-Russian) relations is rich in important events. One of the most important such events was General de Gaulle's visit to the Soviet Union in June 1966. That was a turning point in relations between Moscow and Paris--a turning point which led to detente, understanding and cooperation. The joint declaration published on 30 June 1966 laid the foundations of Franco-Soviet relations. But its principles undoubtedly went beyond the framework of bilateral relations. The spirit of that declaration made a notable contribution to improving the political climate in Europe and the world and to promoting detente.

The fact that the French people have chosen a leftwing majority in parliament, which has led to the formation of a government broadly supported by the democratic forces, undoubtedly opens up new possibilities. Of course the USSR and France belong to different socioeconomic systems. They are members of different political alliances. Differences of opinion exist on some international problems. The two countries do not agree on the way to tackle or solve some problems. But that is not an essential obstacle to dialogue and cooperation. In vast spheres (some decisive) of international policy the Soviet Union and France have identical interests. For instance, in moderating international tension and averting the threat of military conflict in Europe.

The success of the European meeting in Madrid, notably an agreement on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament and above all on confidence-building measures, would be welcomed with satisfaction both in Europe and on the other continents. The French and the Soviets can do a great deal to achieve this. Moscow and Paris also play an important role in overcoming explosive situations in other regions, the Near East among others.

The Soviet Union is proposing to its partners, including France, that the situation be improved and tension reduced by opening negotiations. There is no other reasonable alternative. Some people are now trying to suggest that the Soviet Union is a threat to France, that Soviet missiles are targeted on it. Moscow, others say, has broken the balance of military forces in Europe. That bears no relation to the truth. In World War II the USSR lost 20 million human lives and suffered enormous damage; it is a country which knows what war brings. No: The Soviet Union has not threatened and is not threatening anybody. It is proposing to its Western partners that negotiations be opened as soon as possible to examine all the urgent problems which are worrying the world.

The Soviets welcomed President Francois Mitterrand's statements in favor of pursuing Soviet-French dialogue.

That corresponds to the Soviets' state of mind and desires. In reply to a message from President Mitterrand (sent on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Nazi aggression against the USSR) Leonid Brezhnev said he is convinced that "the Soviet and French peoples, who fought side by side in World War II, will together be able to make an important contribution to averting the threat of war and safeguarding peace." To that end Moscow and Paris must make every effort to strengthen their cooperation.

ICELANDIC TU DELEGATION STARTS USSR VISIT

PM161454 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Jul 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the AUCCTU's Invitation"]

[Text] A delegation of the Association of Icelandic Trade Unions (ASI) headed by ASI Chairman Ausmundur Stefaunsson arrived in Moscow on 7 July on an official visit at the AUCCTU's invitation. The delegation was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin; G. Ye. Kanayev, deputy chief of the AUCCTU International Department; and other trade union executives. On 8 July the ASI delegation met with AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin in the Palace of Labor.

In the course of a conversation which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding the AUCCTU and ASI representatives briefed one another on the work of their organizations and exchanged views on a number of questions relating to bilateral Soviet-Icelandic and international trade union cooperation. G. Ye. Kanayev, deputy chief of the AUCCTU International Department, took part in the conversation on the Soviet side.

CPSU RETURNS SPANISH WORKERS' PARTY ARCHIVES

PM161500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] Madrid, 10 Jul TASS--The CPSU delegation which is here headed by A.S. Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, has handed over to the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE] its party archives, which were in the Soviet Union. These archives, which include several thousand party documents, were removed from the Spanish city of Valencia during the civil war and were thus saved from the Francoists. At the end of the World War II, after following a complex path by way of Paris, Brussels, Berlin and Vienna, they ended up in the Soviet Union. After many years of laborious work by Soviet archivists the archives have been delivered to Spain at the request of the PSOE leadership. Speaking at the ceremony to hand over the archives, the CPSU delegation head pointed out that this is a collection of documents of one of the very first workers parties in history--a party which made a great contribution to shaping the Spanish workers movement and to the international socialist and workers movement and played an outstanding role in its country's history in the 20th century and in the Spaniards' heroic struggle against fascism, and the party with which very many Spaniards legitimately and hopefully connect the fate of democracy in Spain and its future.

On behalf of Soviet communists the CPSU delegation head conveyed to the leadership and all members of the PSOE cordial greetings and wishes for successes in the struggle for the Spanish working people's vital interests, for the strengthening of democracy in Spain, for peace and the improvement of international relations. PSOE Secretary General F. Gonzalez expressed the conviction that the solemn act of handing over the Socialist Party's documents will contribute to the further broadening of cooperation between the PSOE and the CPSU and between Spain and the Soviet Union in the name of the struggle for peace, of ensuring security and of strengthening relations between the Spanish and Soviet peoples.

The ceremony was attended by Party Chairman R. Rubial, members of the PSOE Executive Committee, representatives of other political organizations, scientists and also Yu. V. Dubinin, Soviet ambassador to Spain.

SOVIET-IRAQI COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD161232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] A cultural and scientific cooperation plan between the Soviet Union and Iraq for 1981-82 was signed in Moscow today. It provides for further development of exchanges between the two countries in the fields of culture, science, education, cinema, television, radio and sports, and ties and contacts between public and creative organizations.

IRAQI AMBASSADOR HOLDS RECEPTION IN MOSCOW

LD162049 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jul, TASS--Today 'Abd ar-Rahman Ahmad ad-Duri, Iraqi ambassador to the USSR, gave a reception on the occasion of the Iraqi national holiday, Republic Day. The reception was attended by Sattar Imashev, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Viktor Stukalin, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and other officials.

LEVCHENKO VIEWS SINAI MULTINATIONAL FORCE ACCORD

LD161804 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] The United States, Israel and Egypt intend to initial in London on 17 July an agreement on the promotion of a so-called multinational armed force on the Sinai. Leonid Levchenko has this comment.

In Washington no hurry is made to finalize the new deal with the partners in the separate Camp David agreement, Israel and Egypt. The price of this deal will be high. The United States will get what it has long sought for. Next year, when Israel withdraws its occupation troops from the Sinai, as it is expected, American troops will be deployed there on a permanent basis to constitute the bulk of what is termed as multinational armed forces of that strategically important region. In fact, the name of the force hardly reflects their make-up. So far American allies are not so much willing to cover with their participation the Pentagon's far-reaching interventionist plans. It has already been decided in the Pentagon that the American troops on the Sinai will be carrying out independent operations as the Middle East vanguard force of the Rapid Deployment Corps now being set up in the United States.

The American troops on the Sinai will be allowed the use of air bases, ports and other military installations. Now American military ships are blocking the ocean and sea approaches to the Middle East. The appearance in the region of the U.S. ground force on a permanent basis would mean that the whole region would be taken under Washington's military control. The American administration goes even further in its plans. Deputy Defense Minister Frank Carlucci paid a visit to the Middle East recently. He went to Cairo to remind President as-Sadat of his promise to give the Pentagon military privileges on the Egyptian territory. Carlucci hinted that Washington was interested in installations situated on the country's Mediterranean coast as possible bases for the Sixth American Fleet.

In short, turned into an American stronghold, the Sinai Peninsula will be an important link in the system of American military bases in the Middle East and in Africa. In the attempt to bolster up its military presence in the Middle East, the United States is encouraging Israel to heighten tension in the region. Israel is staging provocations and acts of aggression one after another. It has carried out more air raids on Lebanon. Still fresh in our memories is the raid made by Israeli planes on the nuclear facility in Iraq. The plans of Washington and its allies are dangerous to peace in the Middle East and south-west Asia. They are dangerous to independence and security of the regional countries, to world peace.

HABIB SEEKING NEW CAMP DAVIDS ON NEAR EAST TOUR

PM161350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 81 p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "Mr Habib's 'Shuttle'"]

[Text] White House envoy P. Habib is back in the Near East. He is engaged in so-called "shuttle diplomacy," doing the rounds of the capitals of a number of Arab states. The main target of his mission is Lebanon.

The tense and explosive situation which has developed over this country and in Lebanon itself can only cause concern. The causes of the situation are well-known--Israel's aggression and its flagrant interference in Lebanon's internal affairs.

A white book recently published in Beirut cites numerous facts concerning the escalation of the undeclared war unleashed against Lebanon by Israel's ruling circles. Thus, the country was the target of 38 acts of aggression in 1975-76 and 128 in 1977. On 15 March 1978 a 30,000-strong Israeli Army invaded Lebanese territory over a front more than 100 km wide. Since its withdrawal Tel Aviv continues to occupy part of Lebanon, maintains the separatist Haddad, who has declared a "free Lebanese state," and helps Lebanese rightwing forces seeking to divide the country. Peaceful Lebanese villages and cities and Palestinian refugee camps are shelled and bombed almost daily by the Israeli military.

The latest deterioration in the Lebanese situation was induced by further Tel Aviv provocations. On 28 April Israel shot down two Syrian helicopters over Lebanon's Al-Biq'a Valley. In reply Syrian troops in Lebanon as part of the Inter-Arab Peacekeeping Force were forced to move in anti-aircraft missile facilities for self-defense. Threatening war against Lebanon and Syria, Tel Aviv is demanding their withdrawal. By contriving a "missile crisis" and fanning military hysteria Israel is trying to blackmail the Arab countries and dictate its conditions to them unfettered by any international norms.

The key to easing the current tension lies in curbing Israel's "hawks" and stopping adventures like the recent raid on Baghdad. But Israel is Washington's protege and enjoys its complete complicity.

"It is naive and inappropriate to suppose," the JORDAN TIMES points out in this connection, "that the United States can play the role of intermediary when it is providing Israel with weapons, money and diplomatic support. Habib, the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN writes, has been instructed to sell the Arab world a commodity with a very bad reputation. That commodity is U.S. policy, whose makers side unconditionally with Israel and who, in their concern for Tel Aviv's "security," are pushing it toward expansionism and aggression.

All the signs are that P. Habib's mission is to weave a web of new separate deals on the Camp David model which, as experience shows, can only further complicate the situation in the region.

Timoshkin Commentary

LD162302 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Form the "Window on the Arab World" program, by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Excerpt] The Israeli aggressors have been pouring their destructive bombs and missiles on Lebanese towns and villages and the Palestinian refugee camps for many days in a row. Even Western observers have noticed that the escalation of Israeli aggression on Lebanon started right after Washington and Tel Aviv erased to their mutual satisfaction, the misunderstanding which was claimed to have arisen between them after the raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. The United States has now lifted even formal restrictions on the use of U.S. arms by the aggressors against the Arabs. A large number of Arab press commentators remind us about Begin's threats to Syria and about the purpose of U.S. special envoy Philip Habib's mission. He is trying, as is known, to force Damascus to yield to the U.S.-Israeli warning regarding the Syrian missiles in Lebanon.

RPP CITES PRINCE FAHD ON USSR MIDDLE EAST PROPOSAL

LD112025 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1600 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, crown prince of Saudi Arabia, has called upon the leaders of Arab states to hold a summit conference to discuss the Soviet Middle East proposal. In an interview with LE REVUE DU LIBAN, he said that Arab leaders should study the proposal and define their common attitude toward it. It is significant that Prince Fahd made his statement at the same time that the parties to the Camp David agreements are redoubling their efforts to revive their talks about self-rule for Palestinians living in the occupied territories. The statement by a Saudi official and the importance he has attached to the new Soviet initiative must be considered yet convinced that the Soviet proposal, which calls for a conference on the Middle East attended by interested parties, is the only practical alternative to Camp David. Events have proved that Camp David aims only at fueling the crisis in the region and guaranteeing the proper conditions for the execution of imperialist and Zionist plots.

It is equally significant that attention should be paid to the Soviet initiative by an official in a state which for years has refused, and still refuses, to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, and which continues to import American arms. It would appear that such arms have not succeeded in making the Saudi leadership feel more secure, particularly since the recent Israeli raid on the Iraqi reactor when Israeli aircraft violated Saudi airspace and American aircraft equipped with AWACS did not intervene.

It is true that Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz admitted in his interview that the AWACS were unable to give warning of the Israeli aircraft because the latter flew over the eastern provinces of Saudi Arabia which were not covered by the electronic defense system. However, many in the Arab world were not convinced by this explanation, which simply repeats official American explanations. In fact, some well-informed sources affirmed that Saudi aircraft equipped with AWACS helped the Israeli pilots execute their mission. In light of these facts, it is not surprising that the White House, having put out a few statements cautiously blaming Israel hastened to confirm its readiness to give more F-16's to Israel. Larry Speakes, the official White House spokesman, said that six of these fighters would be delivered to Israel in mid-July. The news caused extremely negative reactions in the Arab world. Saudi officials did not conceal their displeasure at the U.S. attitude, which Saudi Minister of Information Muhammad Yamani described as an open challenge to the Arab world. He called for sanctions against the U.S., Arabs and those obstructing efforts to bring a just and lasting peace to the Middle East. The Saudi leadership continues its efforts to relieve tension in the region and to guarantee the security of their country by political means. That is why Saudi leaders are taking heed of the Soviet initiative in the Middle East.

PRAVDA REPORTS FIRES, EXECUTIONS IN IRANIAN CITIES

PM161435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 81 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Situation Tense"]

[Text] Tehran, 13 Jul--The situation remains tense in many Iranian cities. There have been five major fires in Tehran in the last 4 days. Grenades were thrown at a number of government buildings and into premises occupied by Islamic Revolution Guards. Reports of explosions and fires are coming in from Esfahan, Mashhad, Urimiyeh and Masjid-e Soleyman. There are reports from Tabriz and Mashhad of grain silos being set on fire.

The police have warned the public that the utmost vigilance must be maintained in public places. Around 250 people have been arrested in Iran in the last few days. Among those arrested, according to a Tehran radio report, were former President Bani-Sadr's closest advisers, including his brother, the former Iranian state prosecutor general. It has been announced that in the last 5 days 45 members of antigovernment groups, including leftist groups, have been executed in various cities in the country.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BRAZILIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

End of Visit, Results Viewed

PY161411 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 15 Jul 81

[By (Vyacheslav Osipov)]

[Text] The Brazilian delegation headed by Planning Minister Delfim Neto today concluded its visit to the Soviet Union with the signing of contracts and documents designed to further Soviet-Brazilian trade.

The last day of the visit had a busy schedule. In the morning, the Brazilian delegation was received at the Kremlin by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, with whom opinions were exchanged on issues related to furthering Soviet-Brazilian trade. Later the Brazilian businessmen were received by Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee.

In a statement to Soviet radio, television and press, Delfim Neto emphasized the austerity and constructive nature of the talks held.

The culmination of the visit was marked by the signing of Soviet-Brazilian documents and contracts, especially a long term agreement on mutual supply of raw materials, machinery and equipment, manufactured articles and industrial products; a contract for the supply to Brazil of 500,000 tons of petroleum during the second half of 1981; a contract providing for Soviet assistance in the prospecting and extracting of petroleum in Sao Paulo State; and a document providing for Soviet participation in the construction of the Ilha Grande hydroelectric plant.

The Soviet-Brazilian agreements were signed by Brazilian Planning Minister Delfim Neto and Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev. Neto and Patolichev shook hands and exchanged greetings. Later, the Soviet minister presented his Brazilian counterpart with the pen with which they had signed the agreements.

Planning Minister Delfim Neto also answered questions from Soviet and foreign news agencies, TV, radio and press reporters.

[Begin Neto recording] Our visit yielded very important results which reflect the two countries' political desire of expanding their relations. We have found great receptiveness here in the Soviet Union. I believe we have been able to know each other a little better. (?I may state) that this visit really marks a new moment in the Brazilian-Soviet relations. The path is now cleared; let us now work to successfully materialize all our agreements. [end recording]

Brazilian Radio Report

PY151738 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1555 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Special correspondent's report from Moscow]

[Excerpt] Planning Minister Delfim Neto, businessman Paulo Velinho and Petrobras President Shigeaki Ueki have left Moscow for Paris and are scheduled to arrive in Brazil either tomorrow or Friday. A group of businessmen will stay 2 more days in Moscow to conclude negotiations.

One economic issue of great interest to Brazil discussed in Moscow was petroleum. The USSR, which supplied Brazil with oil in the seventies, will again start selling 20,000 barrels of oil daily to Brazil for a total of \$300 million per year as of 1982. Brazilian ships will bring bauxite and will take back oil either from the Black Sea or the Baltic Sea.

Commentary on Visit

PY152318 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Jul 81 p 31

[By special envoy Milano Lopes]

[Excerpts] Moscow--At the end of the second day of his official visit to the Soviet Union, Planning Minister Delfim Neto announced yesterday that Petrobras will purchase 20,000 barrels of oil per day during the August-December 5-month period at \$35 per barrel for a total of \$250 million. In addition to the purchase of oil, Petrobras President Shigeaki Ueki offered the Russians risk contracts to explore for oil in Brazil in areas to be directly negotiated with the Brazilian enterprise. The offer was turned down on the ground that the Russians do not have the technology to go with that kind of contract.

President Ueki expressed Petrobras' approval of the project whereby the Russians are giving technical assistance to Paulipetro [oil exploration enterprise run by state of Sao Paulo] and noted the suggestions given by the Soviets for the production of shale oil, although observing that Brazil already has a process which is better suited for the type of shale found there and probably will have no use for the Soviet process. Contrary to the positive results of oil negotiations, those related to the supply of Russian equipment for the Ilha Grande hydroelectric plant to be built in the State of Parana by the Eletrosul company ran into some snags. The Ilha Grande project will have 20 100,000-kw turbines 4 of which, including transformers and controls, Eletrobras will buy from the Soviet Union.

During the negotiations between Eletrobras and Technopromoexport, the Soviets proposed to supply 8 turbines and suggested that their nominal capacity be raised from 100,000 kw to 120,000 kw. According to the president of Eletrobras, both the proposal and the suggestion were turned down, although technical talks will be resumed today. A final snag: The Soviets want to supply between \$100 and \$120 million worth of turbines at a 7.25 percent yearly interest rate, but the Brazilians argued that the trade agreement in force between the two countries for several years already stipulates equipment purchase operations are to be made at a 5 percent yearly interest rate.

There were differences also in the negotiations for the purchase of Brazilian soybeans by the Soviet Government. Jose Botafogo Goncalves, the Planning Ministry's international adviser, said that the differences were of a "technical" nature. The Soviets are interested in buying from 500,000 to 1 million tons of Brazilian soybeans in 1982, depending on the volume of the Brazilian crop, but they want to tie that operation to the terms of an agreement on all primary and industrialized products, an agreement akin to a trade regulatory act between the two countries. Brazil has already sold 500,000 tons of soybeans and 200,000 tons of soybean meal to the Soviet Union this year, through a \$250 million operation with Cobec [Brazilian warehouses and trade company].

According to Botafogo Goncalves, negotiations are evolving toward the preparation of a list of manufactured and non-manufactured products which can be reciprocally traded. Very likely that list will be completed only when a Soviet mission visits Brazil in 3 months. On the Brazilian side, products which may be included in the list are: textiles, shoes, and leather articles. On the Soviet side, ships, steelmaking equipment, ball bearings and other materials may be included.

CUBAN-SOVIET FISHERY COMMISSION MEETS IN RIGA

FL151840 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Representatives of Cuba and the Soviet Union began the 12th meeting of the joint fishery commission in Riga today. The meeting is discussing questions related to the training of Cuban crews in the Soviet Union and the development of the Cuban canned fish industry.

PSYCHIATRIST DENIES HOSPITALIZATION OF DISSIDENTS

LD161138 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jul, TASS--The Chairman of the Council of Psychiatry at the Ministry of Health of the USSR Eduard Babayan described as "fantastic and absolutely groundless" allegations, appearing in the Western press from time to time to the effect that people were sent to psychiatric hospitals in the USSR for "holding views objectionable to the authorities."

How groundless the attacks on Soviet psychiatry are can be seen from a DEUTSCHE WELLE broadcast of July fourth, Babayan said in a NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] interview. It quotes assertions by a certain Doctor Voloshanovich, who left the USSR in February, that people detained in some special KGB clinics were allegedly subjected to electric shocks and sulfadiazine treatment which is banned in the West.

"All these statements are sheer falsehood meant for absolutely ignorant people", Babayan emphasized. "Firstly, special KGB clinics, mentioned by Voloshanovich, do not exist at all. Secondly, electric shock treatment is applied for some depressions of old-age according to methods endorsed by the Ministry of Health of the USSR and this is done more seldom and much more carefully than in Western clinics. Thirdly, I have never heard that sulfadiazine was banned anywhere. It was introduced for the first time by the Danish psychiatrist Kurt Scheder. Sulfadiazine is nothing less than pure sulphuric acid soaked in peach oil. This preparation is generally used and is harmless. It is used for deintoxication in some psychic diseases and alcoholism."

"Our foreign guests have also seen for themselves more than once how groundless the false charges against Soviet psychiatry are", Babayan next said. "Thus, in August, 1979, Professor Worthis, a senior American psychiatrist, visited us. He asked for a meeting with a certain S., who had been often mentioned by the Western press and figured in it as a 'dissident'. After visiting the hospital, Professor Worthis said that it was beyond all doubt that S. was suffering from a serious psychic disease. Incidentally, Professor Worthis speaks Russian fluently and talked with the patient without an interpreter."

"For the sake of objectivity it must be said that the overwhelming majority of Western scientists are not fooled by provocateurs", Babayan said. "Thus, at a congress on restoration treatment in Sweden, its chairman Professor Rost rebuffed attempts to drag out the theme of 'psychiatric abuses in the USSR.'"

"The big achievements of Soviet psychiatry and its contribution to world science and practice are emphasized at all international meetings. We on our part, are always willing to cooperate with colleagues from any country for the sake of human health," the chairman of the Psychiatry Council emphasises.

KUZNETSOV DISCUSSES 'PEOPLES REPRESENTATION'

LD16158 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0715 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jul (TASS)--"The safeguarding of peace was, is and will remain one of the highest aims of the foreign policy of the Soviet state," writes Vasilii Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the CPSU Central Committee journal KOMMUNIST. His article is devoted to the development of the democratic foundations of Soviet peoples' power [Sovetskoye narodovlastiye].

"Before the whole world," the author points out, "the USSR Supreme Soviet has solemnly declared: The Soviet Union does not threaten anyone and does not strive for confrontation with any state in the West or in the East. The Soviet Union has not and does not try for military supremacy. It was not and will not be the initiator of new spirals in the arms race."

"There is no type of arms it would not agree to limit or to prohibit on a reciprocal basis according to an agreement with other states."

"The question of peoples' representation and its role in the world of today is being actively debated in the most varied political and scientific circles. Here two diametrically opposed approaches confront each other: One is based on the achievements and values of the democracy of real socialism, the other on the defense of bourgeois democracy, which has outlived itself," Vasilii Kuznetsov points out.

"As they are not in a position to suppress the processes which are taking place today in the bourgeois parliament and to breath new strength into it," Vasilii Kuznetsov continues, "the defenders of the capitalist system are exerting themselves in an effort to clothe in lies and present in a distorted image the truly democratic nature of the representation of people's organs in socialist countries. The political reality of true socialism, the whole multifaceted activity of the representative organs of the socialist countries convincingly refute the idle inventions of bourgeois theoreticians. The system of peoples' representation is only realistic and real when it is able to take upon itself everything most essential in the leadership of the state and of society, to decide radical questions concerned with the life of the people, to fully reflect its interests and aspirations. In this lies the essence and reason of the peoples' power which is implemented by the system of representative organs. If we look at the activity of our soviets from this point of view, we are fully justified in saying that they decide today the most urgent and acute questions of the life and work of Soviet people and are in the front line of communist creative work. The party congress has directed them toward this.... Those elected by the people at all levels of our representative system, the workers in all links of the Soviets, understand well the scale of their responsibility. They always remember it and wholly subordinate their practical work to the daily interests and aspirations of the working people, to the implementation of the policy of the CPSU, the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress--in this the peoples' deputies see their duty and the *raison d'etre* of the Soviets."

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES WRITERS CONGRESS ON TASKS

PM161425 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jul 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Affirming the Truth of Life"; on 30 June opening day of Seventh USSR Writers Union Congress in Moscow]

[Excerpt] The congress was addressed by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. On behalf of the USSR Ministry of Defense, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and the men of the Armed Forces he warmly and cordially greeted the congress delegates, the emissaries of multinational Soviet literature and all the glorious detachments of the country's writers, whose creations are worthily carrying on out the motherland's artistic traditions.

Analyzing in depth at the congress the phenomena and the laws governing the literary process, A.A. Yepishev said that Soviet writers proceed first and foremost from the decisions of the 26th party congress, which validated a program for a mature socialist society's socioeconomic, political and spiritual development and for strengthening the Soviet state's defense might--a program which has a direct bearing on literature. In the party congress documents the writer sees a reliable guide for the artistic comprehension of the life of the Soviet people, the present stage of communist building and the molding of the new man, and for the further elaboration of the theme of heroic patriotism with which many of the successes of Soviet literature are connected.

Pointing out that in the ongoing process of developing Soviet belles-lettres a worthy place is occupied by the depiction of our people's heroic struggle against imperialist invaders and the history and life of the Soviet Armed Forces, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev said that books on the events of the Great Patriotic War, which reveal and confirm the magnitude of our victorious people's epic feat, carry a particularly great educational heroic-patriotic charge.

Creating through collective efforts a remarkable artistic chronicle of the great victory, Soviet multinational literature affirms among the people the profoundest respect for the heroic deeds of heroes living and dead.

A contemporary view of the last war, A.A. Yepishev went on, is based on the experience of four decades. New works on the war are, in the main, distinguished by their authors' clearly expressed party position and a scientific approach to the material. The heroic-optimistic orientation of works has increased, as has the depth of authors' expression of the social significance of man's behavior in combat. Many writers endeavor to organically link the past with our deeds in the present, making works particularly topical. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Land," A.A. Yepishev stressed, are having an enormous influence on the whole literary and artistic process.

Writers enduring interest in the theme of the Great Patriotic War is prompted not only by the unfading memory of the past and pride in the nation's heroic feat but also by a desire to pass on to posterity our moral values and the heroic traditions of the party, people and Armed Forces, and to cultivate in young people a deep understanding of their civic duty and a willingness to uphold our just cause. That is why the struggle against fascism has been and remains a contemporary and major theme in artistic creations.

It is extremely significant, A.A. Yepishev pointed out, that the military theme is now being handled not only by those who fought in the war but also by young writers researching on the basis of documentary material and eyewitness accounts. Such authors have the splendid example of the creator of the immortal epic "War and Peace," which is a model of the artistic embodiment of the Russian people's historic feat in the War of 1812. The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate has always supported and continues to support writers' endeavor to encompass the events of the Great Patriotic War in an epic manner and to present new materials convincingly and graphically, revealing the underlying foundations of our victory and dealing sharp blows to our class enemies. The 12-volume "History of World War II, 1939-45" and a number of other new scholarly historical studies and memoirs of military leaders certainly offer plenty of scope in this regard. The party requires that the artist be creatively bold, actively explore the substrata of social reality and create strong characterizations. This requirement also applies in full measure to authors of war books. Our reader needs not just another work on the war, but a work which is distinguished by high ideological and artistic qualities and which, as was stressed at the 26th party congress, teaches him to love the motherland and to be steadfast when put to the test.

People nowadays, comrades, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev went on, scarcely need persuading of the great importance of a profound and truthful recreation in literature of the day-to-day life of a modern army and navy and their rigorous, responsible and far from quiet life. "Combat training" and "combat readiness" are everyday concepts in the Armed Forces. It is these which determine the essence of and the content of the day-to-day life and work of the army and navy. A career in the Armed Forces entails not only a high degree of responsibility but also great mental and physical strain and frequently risk. All this, in our view, cannot fail to interest writers.

Here it is important to bring out not only the atmosphere of military labor and its specific features but also, above all, our servicemen's spiritual world, and to show the internal promptings of their heroic deeds and the reality of the social and spiritual life of those who, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has pointed out, have not undergone the grim ordeal which befell their fathers and grandfathers but are true to the heroic traditions of our army and our people and who now stand before the whole world as selfless and courageous patriots and internationalists ready to overcome any difficulty.

It is a source of satisfaction, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev pointed out, that works dealing with modern army and navy themes are now appearing increasingly frequently in magazines and separate publications. They are written mainly by authors schooled in army and navy life or still serving in the Armed Forces. In other words, the army is not only an active consumer of artistic values but also to some extent a creator of them.

In the ranks of the army and navy are officers, ensigns and warrant officers who belong to the Writers Union, as well as hundreds of gifted writers just starting out, who need professional advice and assistance. In this connection one cannot but express profound gratitude to a number of writers organizations, the editorial boards of literary magazines and, above all, to the RSFSR writers organization, which for 8 years now has been engaged in painstaking and fruitful work with young writers from the Armed Forces.

It is rightly said, A.A. Yepishev said in conclusion, that today's books are tomorrow's deeds. The standard of military patriotic work among the masses and of our youth's training to defend the motherland depends largely on the extent to which artistic works tell the truth about the Soviet period, the years of struggle against the enemies of the socialist fatherland, and our servicemen. These questions, on which the Communist Party's attention has always been focused, acquire particular importance in the context of the current deterioration in the international climate. In these circumstances the Soviet Armed Forces' high level of combat readiness and our people's readiness to rebuff aggression wherever it occurs are a guarantee of the strength of the cause of peace and socialism. As was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, the Armed Forces' combat potential is a fusion of generous provision with equipment, military skill and cast-iron morale. To describe in an inspired and convincing manner this fusion, the Soviet Armed Forces' historic destiny, their modern appearance, and the army's vital and unbreakable ties with the people is a task of great social importance and the duty and civic responsibility of Soviet literary figures.

TURKMEN PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES TU WORK 30 JUN

PM161444 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 1 Jul 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Turkmen CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Third Turkmen CP Central Committee Plenum was held in Ashkhabad on 30 June. A report "On the Tasks of the Republican Party Organization in Further Improving Leadership of the Trade Unions and Increasing Their Role in Economic and Cultural Building in Light of the Demands of the 26th CPSU Congress" was delivered by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee.

Taking part in the debate on the report were P. Annaorazov, first secretary of Ashkhabadskiy Obkom; L.S. Vinogradov, director of the Gaurdak sulfur plant named for the 50th anniversary of the Turkmen SSR; O.I. Ishankuliyeva, chairman of the Turkmen Trade Union Council; E. Dovletsakhatova, chief doctor at Ashkhabad's No. 8 general clinic; R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of Chardzhouskiy Obkom; S. Amanklychev, electrical fitter at the Maryyskaya GRES named for the 50th anniversary of the USSR; Ve.T. Mitrin, first secretary of Krasnovodskiy Obkom; O. Khanyyeva, seamstress at the Kara-Kalinskiy Rayon combine for consumer services to the population; K. Mollayev, chairman of Tashauzskiy Oblispolkom; M. Ilamanov, chairman of the Khalturin Kolkhoz, Chardzhouskiy Rayon; A. Dzhalyayev, first secretary of Mariskiy Gorkom; A.P. Ivashutin, glass cutter at the Ashkhabad V.I. Lenin glass combine; A. Baymakhanova, Turkmen SSR minister of light industry; K. Kovusov, bricklayer's team leader in the Tashauzstroy SMU-2 trust; B. Mukhamedkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Court; and K. Urayev, first secretary of Kunya-Urgenchskiy Raykom.

The plenum was addressed by A.V. Viktorov, secretary of the AUCCTU.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question examined. The plenum approved the Turkmen CP Central Committee plan for comprehensive measures to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 2d Turkmen CP Congress. The plenum examined organizational questions.

Yu.L. Kireyev was appointed chief of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Department. V.N. Rebrik was appointed chief of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Industry Department.

The Turkmen CP Central Committee plenum finished work. Taking part in the plenum's work were Ye.G. Kuznetsov, instructor attached to the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; and AUCCTU instructor V.B. Gusev.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 15-16 JUL

LD170422 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 15-16 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

15 July

Harvesting began in Belorussia with selective reaping of winter rye and wheat in Brestskaya Oblast. In many rayons the grain crops have been badly flattened. The first swathes of winter rye were laid in Tamovskaya Oblast. Harvesting began here earlier than usual thanks to a long period of hot weather. All combines have been adjusted for low cutting of stalks. Ryazanskaya Oblast began harvesting. Reaping of peas and winter rye is under way. (0400 GMT)

Nearly 250,000 tons of wheat and barley have been delivered to state granaries so far in Kuban. (0700 GMT)

The grain harvest is starting in Bashkiria: Some 2,450,000 tons of grain are to be sold to the state this year, 135,000 tons more than last year. (1100 GMT)

Harvesting started earlier in Chuvashskaya ASSR. Grain which covers 465,000 hectares in the republic matured early. (1300 GMT)

16 July

Machine operators of the Don began reaping grain on the third million hectares. The second mowing of perennial grasses began in Rostovskaya Oblast. At least one ton of hay per head of cattle is to be laid in. (0204 GMT)

Harvesting began in Kurskskaya Oblast. The oblast has over 1 million hectares of grain crops. Grain ripened earlier than usual. Grain was reaped on 130,000 hectares. In Odesskaya Oblast, 450,000 hectares of grain and pulse crops were cut. This is half the harvest area. (0600 GMT)

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Altay procured 1 million tons of fodder. In spite of the exceptionally dry summer the speed of haymaking is higher than last year. By today Omskaya Oblast procured about 1 million tons of fodder. (0800 GMT)

Harvest of grain began in southern Belorussia, Gomelskaya Oblast. Mass harvesting began today in the Ural steppes. Uralskaya Oblast will cut and thresh grain on an area of about 1.8 million hectares. (1100 GMT)

Grain in Kazakhstan was reaped and threshed on the first million hectares. Today seven oblasts are already harvesting. Its front has stretched from the southern border of the republic to the banks of the Ural and the Irtysh. In the southernmost oblast, Chimbentskaya--where Kazakh grain harvesting work usually begins--the harvest is being gathered on the last 10,000 hectares already. The grain yield after threshing here is above last year. It is higher also in many farms in other oblasts. (1330 GMT)

Grain and pulse crops were reaped on the first 100,000 hectares in Ulyanovskaya Oblast. The unusually warm weather hastened the ripening of the grain. (1500 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS CROP IRRIGATION PROBLEMS

PM160928 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Jul 81 p 1

[Review prepared by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Main Administration of Cultivation of Irrigated and Improved Lands and the SELSKAYA ZHIZN editorial board: "More Fodder From Irrigated Land"]

[Text] Some 26,000 of the country's kolkhozes and sovkhoses have irrigated land. Needless to say, a great deal, in particular the reliability of the stockraising fodder base, depends on current supplies of moisture on this land. Milk yields and weight increases for the entire year are being determined right now!

The crop structure on irrigated land has improved markedly. The area sown to grain corn has been expanded by 117,000 hectares, the perennial grass area by 433,000 hectares, the soya area by 33,000 hectares and the vegetable area by 17,000 hectares. But a good harvest blueprint needs skillful implementation. How are the farms implementing the complex of work envisaged by the programs and flow charts?

In present conditions everything stems from precise irrigation periods. Irrigation is currently being carried out all over the country. Every day kolkhozes and sovkhoses are watering 700,000 hectares--36,000 more than by the same time last year. The moisture supply rate is somewhat higher in the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Moldavia. Irrigation of main crops has been postponed slightly in the Central Asian republics, Kazakhstan and the Transcaucasus although in the past week the rate has increased markedly in those areas too.

But there are no grounds for complacency. Many farms are losing valuable time, especially in irrigated farming regions in the European part of the country, where June was hot and dry. A local check has shown that on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses irrigation norms and dates are not being kept and optimal irrigation conditions are being violated. It is a fact that in the case of many crops a drop in the moisture level to 70 percent of the minimum moisture capacity [presumably the minimum required for a full yield of a given crop] may mean that livestock units will lose half their fodder stocks!

Scientific research plainly states that if the first watering is delayed by 5-7 days 30-40 percent of the harvest will be lost and if it is delayed by 10 days half of the harvest of corn grain and mixed leguminous and cereal grass crops will be lost. That is why it is impossible to justify the attitude of certain kolkhoz and sovkhos leaders and specialists Tambovskaya Oblast who did not start watering until they had finished sowing the main crops on unirrigated land. Consequently, by mid-June only 54 percent of the fodder crops had been irrigated, while it is reported from the Parizhskaya Kommuna Kolkhoz in Tokarevskiy Rayon that irrigation has only just started. Is this not the reason why last year farmers obtained only 26 quintals of hay per hectare on irrigated land in Tambovskaya Oblast?

Irrigation started 10-12 days late on many farms in Orlovskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Vladimirskaia, Ivanovskaya, Voronezhskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts and in the Severo-Osetinskaya and Checheno-Ingushskaya Autonomous Oblasts. Judging by the weather a higher irrigation rate must be achieved in July in the Ukraine.

According to USSR hydrometeorological service figures, the level of most rivers in the Syrdarya and Amudarya basin in the vegetation period is expected to be near normal; rivers in the Transcaucasus are expected to be 15-25 percent lower than usual, while the level of rivers in the North Caucasus will be about normal. But there will be enough water everywhere if every farm, team and irrigation worker makes economical, rational use of

water a rule. This is exemplified by many farms in Uzbekistan which always meticulously observe water utilization plans and carry out around-the-clock irrigation while avoiding waterlogging, flooding and nonproductive runoffs into the drainage network. Even drain water with a low mineral content is often pumped into the irrigation channels and used for watering. Dozens of reclamation projects are currently being constructed in the republic to save water.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have 131,000 sprinklers and 106,000 heavy-duty pump units. But is all this powerful equipment in use? Over 7,600 sprinklers and 7,200 pumping stations are still out of action. This is due to the lack of spare parts, unsatisfactory repairs and servicing in the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry systems and sometimes to mismanagement and poor organization of repair work on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves. Reclamation equipment preparation is poor in Kazakhstan, Kirgizia and Azerbaijan and also in a number of RSFSR oblasts. Sprinklers and Druzhba gasoline engines for Volzhanka machines are still in short supply, as are baffles and pump impellers for DDA-100MA sprinklers and sprinklers for Fregat and Dnepr machines.

The work of the Kursk branch of the Voronezh Fregat leasing and maintenance base is not exactly of high quality. It "repaired" two machines for a livestock fattening sovkhoz in such a way that after the very first run the bogies fell off and the pipes bent. This is not an isolated instance. At the beginning of the year the Sovetskoye Runo pedigree stock farm concluded a contract with the Stavropol Fregat leasing and maintenance base for installation and startup work. But the machinery has not yet been installed and the land is dry. The Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry, making a poor job of strengthening and monitoring leasing and maintenance bases, is still supplying Fregat units without hydraulic protection systems which means they cannot be used around the clock.

In a number of places there are not enough operators for two-shift work. The shortage is especially acute in RSFSR oblasts, krais and autonomous republics and Kazakhstan. The shortage of people is partly made up by temporary recruitment of workers from industrial enterprises. Yet some of the equipment is still being used in only one shift which means that the crops are underwatered and valuable time is irretrievably lost. Leaders of agricultural organs, kolkhozes and sovkhozes must make every effort to replenish the detachment of reclamation workers and to increase training at training centers and rural vocational and technical schools on short courses and at seminars.

This year we must also make wider use of repeat and combined sowings and catch crops. Experience shows that prompt repeat sowings on irrigated land provide an extra 150-200 quintals of corn green matter per hectare, 8-10 quintals of buckwheat grain and 15-25 quintals of millet. It is worth noting the experience of growing crops in combined sowings. For many years farmers in Kommunisticheskiy Rayon, Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast have combined corn with beef, obtaining 300-350 quintals of green matter and more than 430 quintals of roots per hectare. But last year little attention was paid to repeat and combined sowings and catch crops in many RSFSR oblasts and also in Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenia and Kirgizia. The main thing is not to repeat past mistakes! There is still time. Water resources make it possible to get much more out of irrigated land and also to water part of the nonirrigated land and get the maximum amount of fodder from it.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ASSESSES WEATHER, CROP CROWTH

LD161455 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Agrometeorologist T. Bogdanova report under the rubric "USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] In most areas of the USSR's European territory hot weather has been succeeded by moderately warm weather and heavy rain.

It has rained almost everywhere and most often (for 4-6 days) over the greater part of the Ukraine, in southern oblasts of the Central Chernozem Region and in some parts of the Volga area and the Urals. The amount of precipitation in these areas, and also in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays, totaled 25-70 mm or more.

Winter grain crops had ripened in Moldavia, the Ukraine (except for western oblasts), the North Caucasus, the southern half of the Central Chernozem Region and the lower Volga area. In western oblasts of the Ukraine, over the greater part of Belorussia, in the north Central Chernozem Region, in southern oblasts of the Central Region, in the middle Volga area and in the Urals winter rye had reached the waxy ripeness stage. Over the remaining territory winter crops were in the milky ripe phase. Their development is 7-10 days ahead of the long-term averages. The northern limit of milky ripeness in early spring grain crops ran along a line linking Riga, Smolensk, Kalinin, Ivanovo, Izhevsk and Orenburg. In more northerly areas where spring crops are grown the crops were forming ears.

In areas where corn is grown for grain the plants continued to form leaves and the appearance of the 13th-17th leaves was recorded. The height of the plants was 100-150 cm and in a number of areas of Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays 180-200 cm. Potatoes continued to flower in the Ukraine. Over the remaining territory potatoes are forming flower clusters and are flowering. Buckwheat was seen to be flowering and forming grain.

The weather became considerably colder in arable farming areas of West Siberia. There was good rainfall in Tyumenskaya, Kemerovskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts, the northern half of Omskaya Oblast and in certain rayons of northern, central and southern oblasts of Kazakhstan. In most farming areas of West Siberia spring wheat had begun heading and barley and oats (later sowings) were finishing stem growth. The weather became warmer in East Siberia and it rained. Early spring grain crops began heading. In the Far East early spring grain crops sown early were flowering and the grain was forming.

In the Central Asian republics and in south Kazakhstan there was moderately hot weather conducive to cotton growth and development. Mass flowering was observed almost everywhere. In southern oblasts, where cotton began flowering in the latter half of June, bolls were growing.

STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCES POLITICAL SEMINAR HELD

PM161157 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 81 p 2

[Correspondent report: "Experience Exchanged"]

[Text] The Strategic Rocket Forces Political Directorate has held a training and methodological seminar for political workers. The report delivered by Army Gen V. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, and Col Gen P. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Strategic Rocket Forces, gave a profound analysis of the activity of political organizers and party organizations in implementing the tasks of the training year. It was noted that the complex tasks of combat and political training facing the missilemen require a further improvement in the forms and methods of party political work and the strengthening of its influence on all aspects of the troops' life.

The political workers exchanged experience in the ideological, political and military education of personnel, in improving the quality of the training process, in ensuring vigilant combat duties and in strengthening discipline.

The seminar participants were addressed by Army Gen A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of Soviet Army and Navy.

Taking part in the seminar's work were Col Gen M. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of Soviet Army and Navy and Lt Gen V. Balakirev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of Soviet Army and Navy Organizational Party Work Directorate.

POLITICAL DIRECTORATE DISCUSSES MILITARY PRESS

PM141304 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 26 June 1981 publishes on page 2 under the headline "Political Organs and the Military Press" a 1,500-word unattributed report which notes that "the Main Political Directorate of Soviet Army and Navy" has held a discussion on the question of the work of the Red Banner Kiev Military District Political Directorate in leading the army press and enhancing its role in the personnel's ideological, political, military and moral education." The report states that shortcomings in this work were noted and that "it was suggested that the efforts of the entire military press be focused on the in-depth propagandization of the theoretical propositions and practical instructions put forward by the congress and on problems of organizational work in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." The report also outlines the Main Political Directorate's instructions regarding the role of the Soviet military press in general and ways of improving it.

KRSNAYA ZVEZDA MENTIONS STALIN IN RETROSPECT

PM141001 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 28 June 1981 publishes on page 2 a 2,200-word report by correspondent Col P. Panasenko under the headline "Irkutsk-Pinsk Division" in response to a reader's letter asking for details about the Irkutsk-Pinsk Motorized Rifle Guards Division. Describing the division's daily routine and its wartime exploits, Panasenko notes in particular that in 1942 the inhabitants of Irkutsk collected R14.14 million and "sent a telegram to the supreme commander in chief asking that aircraft be built with this money to provide air cover for the guardsmen's combat actions. The gorkom secretary received the following reply: "Please convey to the working people of the city of Irkutsk who have collected R14.14 million to build a squadron of aircraft my fraternal greetings and the Red Army's gratitude.

"The wish of the Irkutsk working people will be granted."

"[Signed] J. Stalin."